The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3012. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Important News from the Seat of Army Operations.

Disposition of the Fourteen New Regiments from New-York.

Nine for Fortress Monroe and Five for Washington.

Gen. Butler to Command at Fortress Monroe.

HIS PROMOTION TO A MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

A Forward Movement Expected Immediately.

STRENGTH OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The Foreign Diplomats Astounded at the Uprising of the North.

Another Secession Camp Broken up in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16.

No more troops except for the war will b ordered in this direction. Troops for the short service will, however, be accepted at present in the Western service.

A messenger from Cairo arrived to-night, and reported immediately at the War Department. He is to return by the first morning train. He says everything there is in good condition. There was much excitement when he left, in anticipation of an attack and hot work.

There is no reason for any belief that the Europeans powers will in any way give aid or comfort to the rebels, the tone of the English press to the contrary notwithstanding. The European Ministers are acting now upon the results of Mr. BUCHANAN's imbecility, and have a conviction that the Government is really as weak as HAMILTON alleged it to be. It is well hnown that the Ministers resident here, are utterly astounded at the vigor exhibited by the Administration, and the overwhelming response of the people to the demand of the central power. They do not hesitate to say that no despot in Europe could have summoned to the field such a force as Mr. LINCOLN has congregated in less than thirty days. In their last dispatches they have rather magnified than diminished the uprising of the people of the Northern States, and the future action of their Government will be based upon this last phase of popular sovereignty.

It is well understood by the Administration that the policy of France will be the same as that pursued by England—France waiting for the action of Great Britain. The Administration have no doubt that the Government of England will heed the popular will of the British people, and adopt a policy in harmony with the past history of the nation.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT M'HENRY.

Gen. SCOTT is in receipt of important dispatches from Fort McHenry, and from Major MORRIS and Gen. CADWALLADER. He sent this morning full instructions to the latter as to the policy he is to pursue in his command at Baltimore. Federal Hill is entirely deserted, by order of Gen. CADWALLADER, who has taken up a position for his camp near Fort McHenry, and established his head-quarters in the Fort. The removal from Federal Hill, which is the surest and most available position commanding the City, is severely censured by many military men, but generally liked by the people of that City. It is understood that he will reëstablish that point by one regiment. It was not spacious enough to accommodate all his troops. I visited the camp to-day. He has there nearly three thousand men, and large reinforcements from Pennsylvania are expected immediately. It is the intention of the Government to concentrate about five thousand at that point. Everything is in excellent condition, and the best of order and good feeling prevail both at camp and in the city.

There was considerable excitement created by the arrival of ROSS WINANS, sent thither from Annapolis, where he was first sent by Gen. BUTLER. He is confined in Fort McHenry under guard. Gen CADWALLADER gives him every liberty possible under the strict military rules. His wife visited him this morning, and spent most of the day. She is permitted to see him at all times.

The arrival of SPENCER also created some excitement, and much rejoicing among his secession friends.

Marshal KANE and his comrades have suddenly become very quiet and inoffensive. Gen. BUTLER's proclamation has had a most salutary effect. He is roundly hated, though, by the Secessionists there, who express great satisfaction at his removal from that post. How his promotion will suit them is easily inferred.

The impression that CADWALLADER will be less strict than BUTLER, judging from the tenor of his instructions from Gen. SCOTT, will prove deceptive to the Baltimoreans, who desire and believe it. It is currently talked about the streets that CADWALLADER is a large property-holder in Baltimore and Maryland, and will, therefore, not be very vigorous in executing Gen BUTLER's policy, which is, in every degree, mild enough for the restless and rebellious spirits in that city. This, however, if he entertains any such feelings, will not be permitted to interfere with military duties and discipline.

Gen. BUTLER and his staff went to Annapolis last evening. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16.

WM. G. COFFIN, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Southern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. RECTOR. He left to-day for the country west of the Mississippi, with important instructions respecting the welfare of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and other Indian tribes. It is known that the delegates representing them, (recently returned home,) were, while here, favorably impressed with the friendly feelings of the Government for their prosperity. They will be reassured, through Mr. COFFIN, that it is neither designed nor desirable to interfere in any way whatever with their domestic institutions, including Slavery, while they will be convinced that it is to their interest to forever remain on terms of peace with the Federal Government. The public are aware that some of these Indians have been tampered with by the Disunionists. The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr DOLE, assiduously applies himself to the work of preserving the quiet of the Indians generally, in view of the dangers to which they are exposed from the designs of white men, who seek through them to further secession interests.

None of the managers of the Mount Vernon Society residing here, have any knowledge of the reported removal of the remains of WASHINGTON, beyond what has been published in the newspapers. They reasonably presume that if the facts were as represented, those in charge of that place would before now have so informed them. The deed of purchase gives JOHN A. WASHINGTON the possession of the tomb and the privilege of inclosing half an acre in which to enter. The remains of the rest of WASHINGTON's family are deposited there. Apart from this, he has no legal right to remove the dust of the Father of his Country to any other locality. This is evident from an examination of the deed in possession of Mr. RIGGS, Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association.

Owing to an interruption by the Virginia authorities of the means for conveying the mails from Norfolk to Hampton, and from Old Point to Eastville, although specially for the accommodation of the citizens of that State, the Postmaster-General has annulled the contract. From representations made to the Department, it is probable, for similar reasons, that nearly all, if not the entire, river mail service will be officially discontinued in the course of a few days in the secession States.

An order was issued to-day by the War Department for nine of the fourteen regiments accepted yesterday on the solicitation of the New-York Union Committee, to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the other five to repair to Washington. The concentration of so many troops at the former post is a fact of important significance. It is believed here that Major-Gen. BUTLER will have command in that quarter.

The President to-day promoted Brig. Gens. BUTLER and McCLELLAN to Major-Generals. Capts FRANKLIN and MEIGS to Colonels, and Col. THOMAS Brigadier-General.

The following appointments have been made: Dr. W. S. WALLACE, of Illinois, Paymaster of the Army; RENSSELAER ACKLEY, Postmaster at Rondout, N. Y., and FRIEND W. SMITH, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Government transport *Marion* with army supplies, has arrived from New-York.

Occasional arrests are made of persons accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The last was that of a man from Alexandria, who, it was shown, had tampered with the Government troops, and endeavored to persuade them to join the Confederate Army. He was handed over to await orders from Gen. MANSFIELD.

COL. ANDERSON AND MR BRECKINRIDGE

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 16.

Although every effort was made to guard against the possibility of an error before publishing the statement of Col. ANDERSON to Gov. CURTIN, with reference to Hon. Mr BRECKINRIDGE, it has since been ascertained that, while Col ANDERSON did make such a statement, it was merely as intelligence which he himself derived from a gentleman, and not official information, as the dispatch from Harrisburgh seemed to indicate.

It appears that Lieut TILDEN, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McCLELLAN, of the Ohio troops, accompanied the train on which Col. ANDERSON was a passenger to Harrisburgh; and when at Middletown he received a letter from a friend in Kentucky, desiring him to inform Col. ANDERSON that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would meet him at Cincinnati, to take command under him, to assist in organizing the Federal troops of Kentucky. Col. ANDERSON received the intelligence with much warmth, as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was an old personal friend; but it is said he remarked, 'the news is almost too good to be true." The fact of Col. ANDERSON's mentioning the circumstance to Gov. CURTIN, however, came from an unquestionable source.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 16.

Advices from Lexington and Frankfort say that everybody in both places ridicules the report of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE taking command under Col. ANDERSON. It is also universally discredited here. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's whereabouts is not known.

Street rumors say that there is likely to be difficulty here between the opposing parties on the advent of Col. ANDERSON.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 16.

The report that Hon JOHN C BRECKINRIDGE accepts a command in the Kentucky Brigade, under Col. ANDERSON, has taken our community by surprise, and is not generally credited here, although it is said the former gentleman is expected to arrive in this city to-day. Col ANDERSON will arrive here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the fact will be ascertained beyond a doubt

INTERESTING NEWS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 16

A private from Shippen, Cameron County, named MADISON, of the Bucktail Battalion, was shot at Camp Curtin accidentally this morning. He died instantly.

GEORGE A McCALL of Chester County, was nominated for Major General of the Pennsylvania Militia this morning by the Governor, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. McCALL is a graduate of West Point, and served on Gen. WORTH's Staff in Mexico, subsequently he was Assistant Inspector General of the United States Army. For eight years back, however, he has been a farmer in Chester County

H. H SMITH, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Surgeon-General.

The Brigadier Generals will not be appointed for some days.

A belief prevails here in legislative circles that Ex-Gov GEARY will be one of the two strongly pushed Brigadier-Generals, on the ground that his appointment will tend to obliterate past party distinctions, and also because of his personal experience in military matters.

Seventy-five members and officers of the House, headed by Speaker DAVIS, presented a paper in the House tendering their services to the Federal Government.

THE UNITED STATES LOANS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK May 16. 1861

The undersigned, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having by a Sub-Committee recently visited Washington, to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the loans which he is authorized by law to issue, beg to call the attention of the public to the particulars of these loans, as follows:

1. A loan of about nine millions of dollars ($9 000,000) which will be issued on bonds or stock having twenty years to run, and at six per cent. interest. For this, proposals are invited and it will be awarded to the highest bidder, at Washington, on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

2. A loan of fourteen millions of dollars. ($14 000,000,) which is limited by the law of June 22, 1860, at par. This loan is now authorized to be awarded on the 30th inst., but from its limitation, it will probably have to be issued in Treasury notes having two years to run, and convertible into twenty years' Stock or Bonds, as above, at the pleasure of the holder, which notes the Secretary is by law authorized to substitute, and which are also restricted to par.

And they invite all capitalists and moneyed institutions to avail of this opportunity for investment.

PELATIAH PERIT,	JAMES M MORRISON,
STEWART BROWN,	MOSES TAYLOR,
WM H ASPINWALL,	GEORGE S COE,
JOHN J. ASTOR, JR.,	F. A. PALMER,
AUGUST BELMONT,	JOHN Q JONES,
JAMES GALLATIN,	D R MARTIN,
A. T. STEWART,	JACOB CAMPBELL JR.

Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS FOR THE VIRGINIA AND FLORIDA FORTS.

The steam transport *Chesapeake*, WILLETS, lying at Pier No. 13 North River, sailed yesterday at 3 P. M. for Key West and Tortugas. She has a bulk of 3,000 bbls. provisions. The steam transport *Parkersburgh*, BARRY, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, will sail this afternoon for the West and Fort Pickens. She has on board 100 tons ice, 25,000 lbs fresh beef packed in ice, 300 live hogs, 150 live sheep. Also a large quantity of preserved meats, vegetables, &c. The steam gun boat *Mount Vernon*, WATSON, will act as convoy.

The steam transport *Geo. Peabody*, PRITCHARD, has probably sailed for Old Point and Washington City. She has on board, in bulk, 3,500 barrels provisions and 700 cases cartridges.

The steam transport *Columbia*, that has been coaling for Havana, has received a countermand of their orders, and is now to be in readiness to receive troops.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 16.

The New-York and Massachusetts troops withdrew from Federal Hill this morning, taking half of their battery with them, and returned to the Relay House.

Gen. CADWALLADER remains in command of the Baltimore section.

Gen. BUTLER has gone to Annapolis. He is still in command of the Department of Annapolis, and has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

The Michigan regiment is expected this afternoon

A correspondent gives as report, the removal of the remains of WASHINGTON, and says that it was done on the ground that the North was about to do the very same thing.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BUTLER.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY, Md., Wednesday, May 16.

Brigadier General BUTLER has been promoted to the rank of a Major-General, and ordered to report to Washington.

Brevet Major General CADWALLADER is to command the Department of Annapolis. It is uncertain where he will establish his head-quarters.

Col. PRATT, of the Twentieth Regiment of New-York State Militia, reports his men guarding the railroad, and all well and contented.

The presence of ROSS WINANS yesterday created a deep impression upon all. The troops uncovered as he passed along the lines.

Active duties are doubtless to be assigned to Major-Gen. BUTLER.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL WESTWARD BY THE REBELS, ETC.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 16.

Passengers who have returned here this morning, who attempted to reach Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, report that two culverts on the road, near Harper's Ferry, have been blown up and the rails removed. They were detained fourteen hours, and the troops numbered about three thousand. The rebel troops at that point were hourly expecting an attack.

A full regiment will be in camp at this point within a few days—all Union men.

The Secessionists of old Virginia have been ordered to leave Wellsburgh

A number of Secessionists have arrived from below, and report the temporary detention of a party of Virginians including Judge BROCKENBROUGH, a member of the Montgomery Congress, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 16.

The Appropriation bill for three millions of dollars for State expenses for the war, as well as the Seven Million Loan bill to the General Government, passed both branches of the Legislature to-day unanimously. The bill for the organization of a Home Guard, also was passed.

To-morrow, the Legislature, by invitation of the Governor, visit and inspect the troops in garrison, which number about 3,000 men.

It is now doubtful whether the Legislature adjourns finally this week, as the business can scarcely be completed in season.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday May 16

The Legislature of the State convened in extra session yesterday. Gov. RANDALL's Message recommends that six regiments in addition to the one now waiting orders, be put into camp and equipped by the State; also that $1,000,000 be appropriated for war purposes.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

MORE STATE TROOPS DISPERSED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 16.

A military encampment of about 200 State troops at St. Joseph, mostly armed with guns taken from the arsenal at Liberty, was dispersed on the 13th inst.

Enlisting of Union men at the arsenal continues active, about 300 having been received yesterday.

It is understood that Hyde Park, in the northern part of the City, has been leased by the Government, and that a regiment of troops will be quartered there.

The testimony in the case of the Walnut-street tragedy on Saturday evening, closed yesterday. The following verdict was rendered:

"That six of the persons shot in Walnut-street were killed by musket balls discharged by Volunteer United States soldiers under the command of officers unknown to the jury, and that two of the persons shot at the same time were killed by pistol shots fired by persons unknown to the jury."

The Keokuk and Quincy papers say that hundreds of Union men have been driven out of Missouri, under orders issued by the Council of the Southern Legion

A dispatch from St. Aubert says that Dr. LEVENS, residing in Liberty township, near the Osage Bridge, has been arrested and sent to Jefferson City for trial by martial law "for raising a company of Union Volunteers."

GEN HARNEY'S PROCLAMATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST LOUIS May 14, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri and City of St. Louis:

I have just returned to this post, and have assumed the Military command of this Department. No one can more deeply regret the deplorable state of things existing here than myself. The past cannot be recalled; I can only deal with the present and the future.

I most anxiously desire to discharge the delicate and onerous duties devolved upon me so as to preserve the public peace. I shall carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers and from all interference with the proper functions of the public officers of the State and city. I therefore call upon the public authorities and the people to aid me in preserving the public peace.

The military force stationed in this Department by the authority of the Government, and now under my command, will only be used in the last resort to preserve the peace. I trust I may be spared the necessity of resorting to martial law, but the public peace MUST BE PRESERVED and the lives and property of the people protected. Upon a careful review of my instructions I find I have no authority to change the location of the "Home Guards."

To avoid all cause of irritation and excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities in preserving the peace, I shall, in preference, make use of the regular army.

I ask the people to pursue their peaceful avocations and to observe the laws and orders of their local authorities, and to abstain from the excitements of public meetings and heated discussions. My appeal, I trust, may not be in vain, and I pledge the faith of a soldier to the earnest discharge of my duty.

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,

Brigadier General U S A, Com'g Department.

FROM FORT MONROE.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

The steamer *A. H. Bowman*, Capt. CLARK, arrived at this port yesterday, in thirty hours from Fortress Monroe, bringing the camp women and children—an attack being expected.

EXPRESS FACILITIES IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 15.

We learn on authority that the Southern stockholders of ADAMS EXPRESS have purchased all the property, privileges and interests of the Company in the Southern Confederacy. A new company will be organized in a few days, and the business continue without interruption.

DESERTERS FROM SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, May 16.

Three men from Company B of the New-York Zouaves, deserted from here last night, taking the news-boat belonging to the Associated Press with them. The oars of the boat were hid under the boat-house, where it was thought it would be impossible to find them, but, notwithstanding, the deserters managed to discover them.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW REGIMENTS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 15.

The following Special Order No. 187, has been issued by the Adjutant-General's Department:

Companies of volunteers regularly accepted, but not now attached to organized regiments, will be forthwith assigned to regiments by the commanders of depôts, and elections for field officers be held.

(Signed,) J. MEREDITH READ, JR., Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Under this order two new regiments have been organized at Elmira, the Oswego Regiment, Col T. SULLIVAN, and Southern Tier Regiment.

The State Board to-day organized Maj-Gen DIX's Division, consisting of the first seventeen regiments. They also organized two Brigades of this Division

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 16.

Gen. DIX's Division consists of nine Regiments, which are organized into two brigades, one of five, and one of four regiments. Elections for Brigade officers are issued.

The following are the resolutions of the Board:

Resolved, That the First Brigade consist of Regiments, No. 1, Col. Allen; No. 2, Col. Carr; No. 3, Col. Townsend; No. 20, Col. Weber; and No. 5, Col Duryee

Resolved, That the Second Brigade consist of Regiments, No. 7, Col. Bendix; No. 8, Col. Benker; No. 9, Col Hawkins; No. 11, Col. Ellsworth.

Resolved, That the said First and Second Brigades form the First Division, and that orders be forthwith issued for the election of a Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector for each of said Brigades.

At a meeting of the Military Board yesterday Secretary of State JONES offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that,

Whereas, Several regiments had been formed at great expense to individuals and loss of time and money to patriotic men anxious to serve the country; and

Whereas, To reject these regiments would be an act of injustice to these men, and would discourage that military ardor amongst the people, which now rallies so many thousands in defence of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That all the regiments now organized and ready for acceptance be received into service; that the Federal Government be requested to accept them, and if refused by the Federal Government, they be encamped and held as a reserve, so that a body of well drilled and equipped men may be ready at any moment to rally in support of the Union, and in defence of the flag

Attorney General MYERS opposed the adoption of the resolution, and eventually succeeded in having it thrown over till to-day.

At a meeting to-day in consequence, new orders from Washington, accepting only twenty-eight regiments at the hands of the Board.

The resolution was not acted on. Secretary JONES offered a resolution accepting at once the service of Col A. SPENCER's Regiment, but it was opposed by Attorney General MYERS, and lost by a tie vote, Secretary JONES, State Engineer RICHMOND and Treasurer DORSHEIMER voting for the acceptance, and Gov. MORGAN, Attorney-General MYERS and Comptroller DENNISON against it Lieut. Gov. CAMPBELL is absent

Col F TOWNSEND's Regiment marches Saturday morning for Fort Schuyler, at Throgg's Neck

The Second Regiment, Col. CARR; Fifth Regiment, Col. DURYEA; ——, Col. BENDIX, and Seventh, Col. WEBBER are also under marching orders The election of officers in Col. MAX WEBBER's Regiment was ratified by the Board.

At a meeting of the military Board this evening, the following elections were confirmed: Washington and Warren Counties—Twenty second Regiment—Colonel, Walter Phelps, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Gorton J. Thomas; Major, John McKee. Oswego County Regiment—Timothy Sullivan, Colonel; S R Beardsley, Lieutenant Colonel; Jonathan Turnbull Major. Fourth Regiment—Alfred W. Taylor, Colonel; W. Jameson, Major.

The following companies were accepted: Capts. H. R HALLETT, New-York, 79 men; L G HARMON, Alleghany, 60 men; H. L. ACHILLES, Jr., Orleans, 77 men; SAMUEL WADDEN, New-York, 87 men

Two men were drummed out of the barracks this afternoon, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, with their heads shaved and strings tied round about their ears, two white feathers projecting on each side and the bands playing "The Rogue's March" A large crowd witnessed the performance.

At a late hour this afternoon the Governor appointed JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, Major-General The appointment thus far seems to give good satisfaction among military circles. The *Atlas and Argus* says Gen. WADSWORTH is a gentleman of large wealth, great public spirit and enterprise He is without military experience, and yet has characteristics, we think, which will develope in the field the qualities of a military leader.

MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

AUBURN, N. Y, Thursday, May 16.

The Cayuga regiment, numbered nineteen, was organized at Elmira last evening. The following officers were elected: Col JOHN S CLARK, Lieut.-Col. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Major JAS H. LEDIE.

ELMIRA, Thursday, May 16.

There are now at this rendezvous 90 companies, 70 of which have been formed into Regiments and officers elected viz: Buffalo Regiment, Col. N. F. Rogers; Syracuse Regiment, Col. E. L. Walrath; Rochester Regiment, Col. J. L. Quimby; Utica Regiment Col. W H. Christian; Cayuga Regiment, Col. J. S. Clark; Oswego Regiment Col. T. Sullivan, and Southern Tier Regiment, Col. H. C Hoffman.

Other Regiments will be formed as fast as possible. All the soldiers are in good spirits.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

STRENGTH OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

There is not, as yet, any definite organization of the blockade fleet. Annexed, however, are the names of the vessels, *with armaments on board*, which have been commissioned to guard the different ports. None of the regular vessels ordered are inserted, except those on active duty or almost ready for their crews:

REGULAR MEN-OF-WAR.	Tons.	Officers and men.	Guns.
1..Steam frigate Minnesota	3 200	500	40
2..Steam frigate Niagara	4 580	500	12
3..Steam frigate Wabash	3 200	400	44
4..Steam frigate Powhatan	2,415	400	10
5..Steam corvette Brooklyn	2,075	325	14
6..Steam corvette Mississippi	1 692	300	11
7..Steam gunboat Pawnee	1 289	100	6
8..Steam gunboat Pocahontas	320	95	4
9..Steam gunboat Wyandotte	380	110	6
10..Steam gunboat Mohawk	464	110	6
11..Steam gunboat Crusader	549	110	8
12..Steam gunboat Water Witch	378	91	5
13..Sailing frigate Sabine	1 726	500	50
14..Sailing sloop Cumberland	1,726	332	24
15..Sailing sloop St. Louis	700	300	20
16..Sailing brig Bainbridge	400	100	6
17..Sailing corvette Vandalia	783	250	20
18..Sailing brig-of war Perry	280	100	6
IRREGULAR AND CHARTERED VESSELS.			
19..Steamer Harriet Lane	300	94	8
20..Steamer Corwin	260	80	4
21..Steamer Cobb	320	83	4
22..Steamer Vixen	360	90	4
23..Monticello	about 400	35	3
24..Quaker City	unk'n	33	4
25..Huntsville	unk'n	35	3
26..Dawn	unk'n	30	2
27..Keystone State	unk'n	100	3
28..Mount Vernon	unk'n	70	3
29..R. R. Cuyler	unk'n	30	9
30..Montgomery	unk'n	30	5
31..Daylight	unk'n	31	2
32..Resolute	unk'n	20	1
33..Reliance	unk'n	20	1
34..South Carolina	unk'n	30	unk'n
35..Massachusetts	unk'n	30	unk'n
36..Freeborn	unk'n	30	2
37..Young America	unk'n	30	3
38..Maryland	unk'n	unk'n	unk'n
39..Uncle Ben	unk'n	15	2
Total		5,550	351

To form an idea of the extent to which this fleet increases the fighting material of the service, it should be borne in mind that we have never before had more than 40 ships, and 7,000 sailors in commission in the entire navy. There are several other vessels said to be undergoing preparations for conversion into gunboats, and many of the transports employed by the Government, could, and doubtless will be made available for blockading purposes; but the list given includes every craft at present really engaged. The Norfolk and Chesapeak, naval guard being the only one which has taken shape, we give it, as follows: Steam-frigate *Minnesota*, corvette *Cumberland*, steamer *Pocahontas*, steamer *Young America*, steamer *Harriet Lane*, and three others.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

A detachment of United States troops arrived at this port yesterday from Fort Monroe, Va. They were immediately sent over to Governor's Island. They report the garrison of the fortress in good health, and well supplied with all necessaries. The artillery school was in vigorous progress, the volunteer regiments being daily exercised at the guns.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash* was put formally in commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She is, without exception, the handsomest and most useful man-of-war in the service. Every particle of her composition is in perfect order. Her armament, machinery, hull and rigging are examples of neatness. Her former batteries which could throw a broadside of 1,414 pounds, cost $86,139. The present one will throw 200 pounds more, and will amount to about $87 000.

The *Wabash* is one of the five splendid steam-frigates constructed in 1855. She is 3,200 tons burden, carries 500 men and 44 guns. Capt. MERCER, of Maryland, commands her. When the flag was hoisted her officers mustered on the quarter-deck as follows:

Capt. Samuel Mercer.
Lieut. J. Corbin.
Lieut. John Irwin.
Lieut. John H Upshur.
Lieut. E. O Matthews.
Lieut. S. B. Luce.
Samuel Jackson, Surgeon.
James J. Wayee, Assistant-Surgeon.
John G. Gulick, Paymaster.
James Wiley, Lieutenant of Marines.
John F. McGlensey, Midshipman.
C. E. McKay, Midshipman.
L. Phenix, Midshipman.
J. K. Carrothers, Midshipman.
S. W. Mills, Midshipman.
R. H. Sampson, Midshipman.
J. P. Robertson, Midshipman.
J. H. Rowland, Midshipman.
Michael Hall, Boatswain.
Charles Moran, Gunner.
W. W. Maul, Sailmaker.
C. Boardman, Carpenter.
J. W. King, Chief Engineer.
J. B. E. Stump, First Engineer.
P. R. Voorhees, Third Engineer.
H. Mis ine, Third Engineer.
H. H. Maloney, Third Engineer.
W. C. Williamson, Third Engineer

The garrisons of Fort Smith, Fort Cobb and Fort Washita, which have been ordered to evacuate by the Secretary of War, are as follows: One company of Cavalry at Fort Smith, (Ark.) two companies of First Infantry at Fort Cobb, and one company First Cavalry at Fort Washita. The authorities believe that the Government property, arms provisions, ammunition, &c., in charge of these troops, can be safely conveyed to Leavenworth, unless the Secessionists muster in overwhelming force.

The steamers *Mount Vernon*, *Thomas Freeborn*, *Resolute* and *Reliance*—the last three Capt. WARD's Chesapeake flotilla—went into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, and left under sealed orders. The officers of the *Mount Vernon* are:

Commander—OLIVER S. GLISSON.
Master—George M. Watson.
Paymaster—H. Y. Glisson
Assistant Surgeon—W. H. Henry.
Master's Mates—Alick Allen, John P. Foote and J. W. Barclay.
Second Assistant Engineer—William Young.
Third Assistant Engineers—Joseph McKnight and John Lardner.
Paymaster's Clerk—Robert C. Wright.

The *Mount Vernon* carries a crew of 70 men, and three long 32-pounders. She sails as convoy.

The following are the vessels and officers comprising the flotilla:

Steamer *Thomas Freeborn*, with schooner *Dana* as tender, armed with one heavy and one light thirty two pounder. Captain WARD; Lieutenant CASE.

Steamer *Resolute*, with schooner *Barclay* as tender, armed with one brass twelve-pounder and one brass six pounder. Lieut. Commanding, WILLIAM BUDD; Master's Mate, FULLER.

Steamer *Reliance*, with schooner *Howell Cobb* as tender armed as the *Resolute* Lieut Commanding, S. P. SKYOATT; Master's Mate, BOGART.

The schooners are not armed with ordnance, and will simply be employed in carrying coal, &c., for the steamers.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

ELEVENTH DAY—BY MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 11.

Congress met to-day at noon, when the body was called to order by the President and the journals of the preceding day were read.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, said that he had received from the President of the Florida Convention several copies of ordinances adopted by that Convention, but as similar acts from other State Conventions had not been presented to Congress, he would withdraw them, at least for the present. A resolution, however, adopted by the Florida Convention, he would present, and desired it read by the Secretary, and then, with the approbation of this body, be spread upon our journals.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That while the people of Florida approve in the main of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and have given evidence of that approbation by the unanimous vote of this Convention on its ratification, yet there are certain parts thereof which, in the opinion of this Convention, should at an early day be amended. With the view, therefore, of giving a proper expression of the sentiments of the people of this State, it is hereby suggested that the said Constitution would be greatly improved by the following amendments, to wit: That the third clause of the second section of the first article should be altered by striking out after the word "detained," in the fourth line, to the word "slaves," inclusive, and inserting the words "by the whole number of inhabitants within the State;" that the first clause of the third section of article four should be amended by insertion after the word "States" in the third line the words "and no State shall be admitted into the Confederacy unless the institution of Slavery shall be distinctly and clearly recognized in its Constitution and in actual operation under its laws," and by striking out the word "but," next following in the same line—that the seventh clause of the eighth section of the first article should be amended by striking out the remainder of the clause after the word "right," in the first line.

Done in open Convention, at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, Saturday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1861.

J. C. McGAHEE President of Convention.

Attest—W. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

The resolution was accordingly ordered to be entered on the minutes of Congress.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, presented the claim of Mr. J. H GURLEY, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of this Government taking cognizance of, and making provisions for the Indians located upon the reserves situate in the State of Texas, which were under the control of the late United States, and that they report upon the same, at the earliest date, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to employ sufficient night watch to guard the Executive Building; also, that he be directed to report estimates of appropriation which may be found needful to defray the expenses of the same; and also to pay for the gas-light in the Executive Building

Mr. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, made a motion that another member be added to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to amend the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina by adding another member to the Committees on the Judiciary and on Military Affairs.

The motion as amended was passed.

Mr. BROOKE, of Mississippi, reported a bill to be entitled, "An act to establish a patent office, and to provide for the granting and issuance of patents for new and useful discoveries, improvements and designs."

The bill was read twice by its title and placed on the public calendar.

Congress then went into secret session.

The annexed proceedings transpired in secret session, but the secresy was subsequently removed:

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: In the message addressed to you on the 29th inst., I referred to the course of conduct of the Government of the United States towards the Commissioners of this Government sent to Washington for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a peaceful adjustment of the pending difficulties between the two Governments. I also made allusion to "an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success;" but I was not then at liberty to make any communication on this subject so specific as was desirable for a full comprehension of the whole subject. It is now, however, in my power to place before you other papers, which I herewith address to you from them. You will perceive that the intermediary referred to was Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, who made earnest efforts to promote the successful issue of the mission intrusted to our Commissioners, and by whom I was kept advised, in confidential communication, of the measures taken by him to secure so desirable a result. It is due to you, to him and to history, that a narration of the occurrences with which he was connected should be made known, the more especially as it will be seen by the letters hereto appended, that the correctness and accuracy of the recital have not been questioned by the Secretary of State of the United States, to whom it was addressed.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct an error in one of the statements made in my Message of the 29th of April. It is there recited that I was prompted to call you together, in extraordinary session, by reason of the declarations contained in the Proclamation of President LINCOLN of the 15th of April. My Proclamation, convoking you, was issued on the 12th April, and was prompted by the declaration of hostile purposes contained in the Message sent by the President to the Governor of South Carolina, on the 8th April. As the proclamation of President LINCOLN of the 15th April repeated the same hostile intention in more specific terms, and on a much more extensive scale it created a stronger impression on my mind, and led to the error above alluded to, and which, however unimportant, I desire so correct.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

Following is the correspondence alluded to in the Message:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

SIR: On the 15th March ult., I left with Judge CRAWFORD, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, a note in writing to the effect following:

"I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next ten days. And this measure is felt as imposing great responsibility on the Administration.

I feel entire confidence that no measure changing the existing status, prejudicially to the Southern Confederate States, is at present contemplated.

I feel an entire confidence that an immediate demand for an answer to the communication of the Commissioners will be productive of evil and not of good. I do not believe that it ought at this time to be pressed"

The substance of this statement I communicated to you the same evening by letter. Five days elapsed, and I called with a telegram from Gen. BEAUREGARD, to the effect that Sumter was not evacuated, but that Major ANDERSON was at work making repairs.

The next day after conversing with you, I communicated to Judge CRAWFORD, in writing, that the failure to evacuate Sumter was not the result of bad faith but was attributable to causes consistent with the intention to fulfill the engagement; and that as regarded Pickens, I should have notice of any design to alter the existing status there. Mr. Justice NELSON was present at these conversations, three in number, and I submitted to him each of my written communications to Judge CRAWFORD, and informed Judge C. that they had his (Judge NELSON's) sanction. I gave you, on the 22d March, a substantial copy of the statement I had made on the 15th.

The 30th of March arrived, and at that time a telegram came from Gov. PICKENS inquiring concerning Col LAMON whose visit to Charleston he supposed had a connection with the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

I left that with you and was to have an answer the following Monday (1st April) On the 1st of April I received from you the statement in writing, "I am satisfied the Government will not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Gov. PICKENS" The words "I am satisfied" were for me to use as expressive of confidence in the remainder of the declaration.

The proposition, as originally prepared, was, "The President *may desire* to supply Sumter, but will not do so" &c., and your verbal explanation was that you did not believe any such attempt would be made, and that there was no design to reinforce Sumter.

There was a departure here from the pledges of the previous month, but with the verbal explanation I did not consider it a matter then to complain of—I simply stated to you that I had that assurance previously.

On the 7th April, I addressed you a letter on the subject of the alarm that the preparations by the Government had created and asked you if the assurances I had given were well or ill-founded. In respect to Sumter, your reply was "Faith as to Sumter, fully kept—wait and see." In the morning's paper I read, "An authorized messenger from President LINCOLN informed Gov. PICKENS and Gen BEAUREGARD, that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably or *otherwise by force*."

This was the 8th of April, at Charleston, the day following your last assurance and is the evidence of the full faith I was invited to wait *for* and *see*. In the same paper I read that intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major ANDERSON, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in process of execution. My recollection of the date of Mr. Fox's visit carries it to a day in March. I learn he is a near connection of a member of the Cabinet. My connection with the Commissioners and yourself was superinduced by a conversation with Justice WILSON. He informed me of your strong disposition in favor of peace, and that you were oppressed with a demand of the Commissioners of the Confederate States for a reply to their first letter, and that you desired to avoid, if possible, at that time. I told him I might, perhaps, be of some service in arranging the difficulty. I came to your office entirely at his request and without the knowledge of either of the Commissioners. Your depression was obvious to both Judge NELSON and myself. I was gratified at the character of the counsels you were desirous of pursuing, and much impressed with your observation that a civil war might be prevented by the success of my mediation. You read a letter of Mr. WEED, to show how irksome and responsible the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter was. A portion of my communication to Judge CRAWFORD on the 15th of March, was founded upon these remarks, and the pledge to evacuate Sumter is less forcible than the words you employed. These words were: "Before this letter reaches you (a proposed letter by me to President DAVIS) Sumter will have been evacuated."

The Commissioners who received those communications conclude they have been abused and overreached. The Montgomery Government hold the same opinion. The Commissioners have supposed that my communications were with you, and upon the hypothesis prepared to arraign you before the country in connection with the President I placed a peremptory prohibition upon this as being contrary to the terms of my communications with them. I pledged myself to them to communicate information upon what I considered as the best authority, and they were to confine in the ability of myself, aided by Judge NELSON, to determine upon the credibility of my informant.

I think no candid man who will read over what I have written, and consider for a moment what is going on at Sumter, will agree that the equivocating conduct of the Administration, as measured and interpreted in connection with these promises as the proximate cause of the great calamity.

I have a profound conviction that the telegrams of the 8th of April, of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and of the 10th of April, of Gen. WALKER the Secretary of War, can be referred to nothing else than their belief that there has been systematic duplicity practiced upon them throughout. It is under an oppressive sense of the weight of this responsibility, that I submit to you these things for your explanation.

Very respectfully, JOHN A CAMPBELL.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Hon. WM H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DISPATCHES.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

An authorized messenger from President LINCOLN just informed Gov. PICKENS and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, or otherwise by force.

GEN. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

SIR: I inclose you a letter corresponding very nearly with one I addressed to you one week ago (13th April,) to which I have not had any reply. The letter is simply one of inquiry in reference to facts concerning which I think I am entitled to an explanation. I have not adopted any opinion in reference to them which may not be modified by explanation, nor have I affirmed in that letter, nor do I in this, any conclusion of my own unfavorable to your integrity in the whole transaction.

All that I have said, and mean to say, is, that an explanation is due from you to myself. I will not say what I shall do in case this request is not complied with; but I am justified in saying that I shall feel at liberty to place these letters before any person who is entitled to ask an explanation of myself.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

Hon. WM. H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No reply has been made to this letter.

April 24, 1861.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7.

SIR: I submit to you two letters that were addressed by me to Hon. WM H SEWARD, Secretary of State

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Facts concerning the Union Sentiment of Maryland.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 15.

Until the movement for the secession of South Carolina, even the wildest dreams of insane politicians never suggested the word or the thing in the State of Maryland. The first manifestations of a disunion sentiment in the State, occurred in the month of December. There was a busy movement among the Democratic leaders and members of the Legislature; an anxiety to have that body called together, that the State might "declare herself," or "take her destiny in her hands," &c. It became apparent that there was an organization working energetically to effect this purpose. This organization had two chief seats: one in Anne Arundel County, under the lead of an ex-Massachusetts school-master; the other in Baltimore City, under the old Ajax Telamon, of the Democratic party of former days. The disunion designs of this organization were more ultra with some who engaged in it than with others. With the most active, perhaps, they extended no further than to the end of restoring to power the Democratic party. They counted upon the North "backing down" before a united South, and that upon the returning wave of "Southern Rights," the old party would ride again into power. These and others who went in for "disunion for reconstruction"—*all were Democrats*.

The Legislature was the one now in extra session, and which was elected in October, 1859. It is strongly Democratic, having been elected in a decisive struggle for the overthrow of the "Know-Nothing" party, which had ruled the State for some years, and Baltimore with mob-law. The Legislature of Maryland meets biennially, and this fact of the time and occasion of the election of the present Legislature, must be borne in mind as having a most important bearing upon its conduct and character.

The Governor of the State refused to convene the Legislature; sustained in his refusal by the indications of entire distrust of that body which reached him from all quarters of the State. In the meantime the national heart of the State fired up, and in every county and precinct in the State Union meetings were successively called and were attended by enthusiastic crowds. The disunion organizations endeavored desperately and with extraordinary and intelligent activity, to destroy or pervert these meetings. Scarcely one escaped being infested by them. In all directions their emissaries went, carrying their orators from county to county, and in many cases organizing forces of voters to take possession of and pervert to *their* purposes the meetings that were called for the expression of the Union sentiment of the neighborhood. *In no single instance were they successful.* Many of the meetings presented animated discussions, in which the disunion orators, though from other counties, were allowed to speak, and then they and their resolutions were emphatically extinguished. These meetings extended through the months of December and January. I repeat that every precinct in the State thus sent out its voice declaring its loyalty to the Federal Union.

Baffled in all their efforts to pervert the sentiment of the people in their primary assemblages, the next move of the Disunionists was to call a State Convention—not "sovereign," but for "consultation."

The Union men throughout the State took but little interest in this movement. In some quarters they participated in the selection of delegates, and their silent strength throughout the State had its influence in making the "Consultation Convention," when it assembled, remarkably conservative, both in composition and in conduct. Judge CHAMBERS, formerly United States Senator from Maryland, was made its presiding officer. It may be proper to remark at this point, that the men most active in opposition to the uncompromising and unqualified Union sentiment of the State, were constant in their declarations of their own strong love of the Union, and in the denial of any intention or desire to take the State out of it. Let them, and let the State also, have the benefit of these protestations.

I pass over the period from the inauguration of President LINCOLN to the 13th of April. It was filled with hopes and anxieties to all the loyal men in the South; with hopes that a policy combining wisdom and strength—a policy of firmness and justice, tempered with a discreet conciliation—might be adopted by the Administration, which would dissolve the rebellion of the Gulf States through the agency of the Union sentiment within them.

On the 13th of April we heard of the attack on Fort Sumter. The week previous had been filled with the excitement of the adoption of a "vigorous" policy by the Administration. On Sunday morning, April 14, the full accounts of the surrender of the fort was received, and on Monday the proclamation of the President calling for troops. Now passion held sway. The secession spirit was open and inflammatory. Thursday, the 18th, was a day of great excitement and anxiety to every citizen. Collisions of small parties, wearing secession and Union badges, were more than once prevented by the cool and determined conduct of the Police. A party endeavored to fire a salute on Capitol Hill for the capture of Sumter, or for the secession of Virginia, but their guns were taken from them and rolled down the hill into the basin. A daily paper had added some fuel to the flames by republishing the answer of the Governor of Massachusetts to the President, in 1812, refusing troops for the war with England, and contrasting it with the alacrity with which she now responded to the call of the President. A secession meeting was held in the evening—a small room full—at which inflammatory speeches were made. Throughout the day the steadier and more intelligent portion of the Union men had remained quiet and calm, though deep mutterings were heard among the working classes, especially those out of employment, these classes being, almost to a man, on the side of the Union. The high excitement of Thursday was the only preparation for the tragedy of Friday. That the fearful outrage of that day was in any sense premeditated or arranged, or provided for by the organization of the attack upon the troops by the distribution of money or any other deliberate preparation, is, notwithstanding all that has been asserted, simply and absurdly untrue. The arrival of the train with the troops caused no general excitement, and several cars passed without even collecting an interested crowd. At the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, nearly half a mile from the station at which they arrived, the first excitement appeared in a small crowd of *gentlemen*. Soon a cart-load of sand was emptied on the track—an anchor was thrown over it. The car was stopped and stoned, it returned to the station, and the men marched with little hindrance to the point of the first obstruction, where the attack with stones was renewed. The mob were wholly unarmed, though some pistol-shots were fired a few blocks further on. The troops carried the Massachusetts, and not the Federal flag. I mention this merely because the latter was asserted by the Northern Press. Blood was shed, and the city went mad. A crowd of people attempted to break into an armory, but were successfully repulsed. The military promptly gathered at their armories without any definite idea of the purpose for which they assembled. Universal horror reigned for some hours. Every one seemed at the moment to be possessed with one and the same idea—*by securing the immediate peace of the city by preventing the passage of any more troops.* The Governor was in the city, and bent to the storm. He issued a proclamation that no more troops should pass through the city. It was undoubtedly an act of madness—but one which the *moment* demanded and which had its part in saving the city from an internecine war among her own people, or an insane conflict with Federal troops whom, twenty-four hours before or after, the same people would have allowed quietly to pass through the city. One man remained—as wise as he was brave and calm—GEO. WILLIAM BROWN, the Mayor of the city. He had walked at the head of the troops through Pratt-street. Under him began the reign of discipline which held the city until its paroxysm of insanity had subsided and reason had resumed its sway. A town meeting assembled in the afternoon, at which all the speeches made were still to the passion of the moment—protection from the consequences of the passage of troops. The Mayor sent a party out upon the two railroads communicating with Pennsylvania, to disable the bridges within a proper distance of the city. This was stated by him to the Cabinet on the Sunday following, and by them acknowledged as an act of necessity in view of the then condition of the city. His instructions were largely exceeded by, it is believed, irresponsible persons, and a much greater destruction was effected than was intended, or than the case demanded. The singular anomaly was presented of another official periling his life in the morning in protecting the troops in their march, and on the same day telegraphing to the mountains for riflemen to "beat back" men that were expected. I believe the same official is responsible for the destruction of the telegraph to the East. There was no need for the Legislature to pass an "Amnesty bill"—one large "plea of insanity" must be allowed to cover all the strange and inconsistent conduct of that fearful period.

And now to return to the secession party. *They accepted the events of Friday as a revolution*, and they wildly committed themselves to it—a fatal error to them. During Saturday, Sunday and Monday secession badges were freely worn. On Sunday, the alarm of troops from Pennsylvania within 15 miles of the city, was the incident of the day. But the report of their hungry condition, brought by gentlemen from town who had driven up in buggies to see them, was answered by two wagon-loads of provisions, instead of a park of artillery, and the city never knew a more placid night than that calm moonlight Sunday. On Monday and Tuesday, while there were no Federal troops near the city, nor within the possibility of reaching us within a week—while Philadelphia and New-York were discussing the rumors of the bombardment of Baltimore, and the people of the North generally were breathing vengeance and annihilation upon our devoted heads—the Union sentiment of the city and of the State settled calmly and sternly into its original position. The outrage of Friday was condemned without reserve or qualification. The right of the Federal Government to a road for troops across the State was as freely and universally declared. The Secession Party stood appalled at the fatal manner in which they had committed themselves—at the foretaste of civil war into which they would have plunged the State, and at their *signal and final failure*. A prominent gentleman, who, one week before, would have had the State throw herself unreservedly into the arms of JEFFERSON DAVIS, now began to remember that "he had a wife and children and much property," and that civil war was not a state of society to be entered upon from choice. Ten gentlemen hastily nominated for the extra session of the Legislature, (the Baltimore delegation had been unseated) although to the popular mind they strongly represented the Secession Party, openly declared themselves opposed to any act that would take Maryland out of the Union.

It is *not true*, as has been again and again asserted in the Northern Press, that the present prevalence and strength of the Union sentiment in Maryland is a "sudden conversion," produced by the exhibition of Federal power. There has been no "conversion" nor change, save that involved in the final suppression of that element which, first secretly and at last openly, desired to drag Maryland from her fast moorings close to the heart of the American Union. The taunts and misrepresentations of the Northern Press create, in fact, the only dangers the Union men have left to combat. These threats of vengeance and destruction, coupled with the insulting charges of being cowed into loyalty, are, indeed, hard to bear with equanimity, and give to the enemies of our own household their last gasp of power to do us mischief in Maryland. It is time these should cease. This loyal State has been put to a terrible test in the fearful struggles through which our country is passing. She is conscious of having more to forgive than to be forgiven by those who now impeach her faith and her courage. Her past record is without a stain—bright with a steady flame of patriotism—untarnished by one act of baseness or selfishness—unmarked by one manifestation in all the past of that peculiar weakness of this people, a local patriotism that has for one moment overshadowed her duty and love to the American Union.

The conduct of the Legislature demands some comment. It has, we learn, disturbed by its action the good understanding between the City and State authorities and the Federal Administration. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that this body represent, on the subject of the Federal relations of the people of this State, themselves alone They are no longer anxious that a "Sovereign Convention" should be called in Maryland. No more conclusive proof can be given of the staunch loyalty of the State than that this Legislature should declare (as they have done) such a Convention "inexpedient." Had the "Public Safety" bill passed, it would have inaugurated a revolution of which they would have been the first victims. The indignant citizens of the town in which they met, would have swept them from their hall at the point of the bayonet.

With a few words upon the sentiment of this State upon another point, I will conclude this communication. Maryland utterly ABHORS this war. The salvation of this Government is as dear to her as to New-York or Massachusetts. Love of the motherland is as warm and the sentiment of loyalty as deep with her sons as with the best men on Northern soil; but she knows that neither the country nor the Government is to be saved by a war which, however *begun* in the name of a great and lofty principle and sentiment, must *swiftly and inevitably* become one of section against section, to be maintained by mutual hatred, settling no principle, establishing no sentiment of loyalty, but ending in desolation alone, "a shame to every lover of his country, and grief to every friend of humanity." Has the North given no justification for such a prediction of the character of the war now opening? I point to the united voice of the Northern Press during the past twenty-five days. How many of them have abstained from actual threats,—not *warnings*—but recommendations to the Government of the adoption of *servile insurrection*, as an important weapon to be used against the South? I call the attention of the editor of the TIMES to the article in which he first notices JEFFERSON DAVIS' proclamation for privateering—"If he seizes our jugular, we will aim at his." There lies before me now, in the morning paper, the substance of a correspondence between GOV. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, and Gen. BUTLER, in which the Governor disapproves of the General's offer of his troops to suppress a rumored insurrection of slaves near Annapolis, saying, "Liability to slave insurrection is one of the weaknesses of the *enemy*, [he is in *Maryland*,] and it is the duty of a good General to take advantage of the same." Gen. BUTLER demurs to this opinion; but a few days since, at the Relay House, one of the Massachusetts soldiers spent the day under a Southern Sun, (I have it from his own officers,) in stuffing boggy pies, hard-boiled eggs, gingerbread, milk, ale, and other digestibles, and had convulsions in the afternoon, from which, however, he recovered the next day. POISIN was suspected and charged in Gen BUTLER'S "General Order" of the next day, which asks the people of Maryland "if they remember that he can, with a word, *put an agent in every house armed with this terrible weapon!*"

Maryland and Kentucky, at least, have the right to declare their loyalty to the Union and yet remain neutral in this war. The only spirit which has arisen in conflict with their nationality, has had for its pabulum the bitter fruits of Abolitionism—that hatred for which the North seems to have toiled as some people will toil for wealth or fame. To all the fanaticism of the North, Maryland and Kentucky have made no response in kind. They have no participation in the outrages that have been begotten of that Southern fanaticism which is as hateful to them as that of which it is the evil child. Silently, disdainfully, perhaps, they have borne a twenty-four years' war upon their *domestic* peace, but never sought revenge for their wrongs by raising a hand to fire the roof under which they dwell. Both have equally the right to say to the North—"If *such* is your mode of war now, we must be neutral or your foes. When you threaten danger to our own women and children, be content that your war-cry of 'The Constitution and the Union' is not answered by us with, 'God, for our homes.'"

HARPER.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

From our Own Correspondent.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Tuesday, May 7.

I have before me a private letter dated Harper's Ferry, May 8. It is from a soldier pressed into the ranks. He says:

"There has been h—l to pay here. The citizens who occupied the Government houses had all to vacate them on Saturday and Sunday. There was no discretion—every one had to leave. There will be 25,000 more soldiers here this week. They have been ordered here by the Government. There are now here 700 Kentucky soldiers, who are quartered in the houses vacated. There will be 46 rifled cannon here to-morrow to be placed on the Maryland heights. They have made everything ready to blow up the bridge if it be necessary. *This is true.*"

The statement contained in this letter will indicate how little is really known of the movements about Harper's Ferry. Twenty-five thousand troops is a large number to arrive at that point with the facilities of transportation at the disposal of the State of Virginia, and to move 46 rifled cannon with their carriages is work of time, even if they have them.

From an old gentleman in the cars, who passed a day at Harper's Ferry, I learn that on the 9th a Major of a South Carolina regiment had arrived, and that he expected the full command to be there by to-day. The greater part of the troops are quartered a mile or two back at Bolivar, on the Winchester road. All supplies purchased are paid for; and my informant added, in Virginia scrip. I inquired whether the scrip had a marketable value in specie, and was informed that now "it was'nt worth a d—n, but in a few weeks it would probably be worth its face." From other sources I learn that the troops help themselves to whatever they want in barns or houses, and the people, powerless to resist, receive the scrip in the hope that some day it will be the means of reimbursing them for the losses they sustain. The armorers are endeavoring to repair the rifles and muskets injured by being burned on the night Lieut. JONES set the building on fire. They are getting them in order at the rate of about fifty per day.

From all the movements I hear of, I have no doubt that the intention of the Secessionists is to hold Harper's Ferry, and to strengthen their position by fortifying the Maryland Heights, under the belief that the first movement of the United States troops will be against that point. Indeed, since the concentration of the forces at the Relay House, there are daily rumors at Harper's Ferry of the movement of troops upon them. A postscript to the letter from which I cited, says: "We expect an attack to-night." The secession leaders are desirous that one should be made at an early day as possible before the election on the question of Union or secession, which is to take place on the 23d. They believe that the event can be turned to advantage in favor of secession, as was attempted to be done of the riot at Baltimore. If the Government forces will but attack Virginia troops, the Secessionists think it will decide the wavering to act with treason, and will silence the Union men, and thus an apparent indorsement by the sovereign people be obtained of the action of the Convention.

E. F. U.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Friday, May 10, 1860.

I took my departure from Baltimore on the early morning train. At the Relay House I found Capt. SAMPSON, with a detachment of the Massachusetts Regiment, still exercising a *surveillance* over the passing trains. Himself and one or two of his officers passed through the cars in a quiet way, and gave a passing glance at the passengers. Finding no evidence of the presence of anything contraband, he signified his assent to the conductor, and the train moved on, passing two brass sixes of the Boston Light Artillery, which were planted at the left of the track with their muzzles so directed as, under certain circumstances, to add to the contingent danger of railroad traveling. However, we were soon out of reach of the terror-inspiring implements, and the old ladies, who had appeared to labor under considerable distress of mind at the appearance of troops, breathed easier. At Ellicott's Mills, the county seat of Howard County, a recruit for the Confederate Army entered the car, and a score more were added to our company at Sykesville, and one or two other small places. They were young men, evidently farmers' sons, field hands, and in some instances merchants' clerks. They seemed to be in good spirits, and hopeful of the results of Southern valor in behalf of "Southern rights."

At Point of Rocks, on the Potomac, my vision was greeted by a sight of the first Secession Flag,—a dismal rag, with three stripes, the centre of white, and the others of dirtyish red, and a field of blue, on which the pleiades of treason were sewn. It flapped heavily in the wind,—seemingly ashamed of its existence,—the miserable abortion that it is. No man who has ever admired our national ensign, and looked with patriotic pride upon it gracefully waving in the breeze, could ever in his normal state get up an enthusiasm in favor of the rag which is now proposed to supercede the Stripes and Stars. Bad rum may possibly accomplish what sober impulse cannot. Here, too, on Maryland soil, were quartered a hundred or two of the Virginia rabble. They were dressed in gray suits, with military caps, secession rosettes, and each man carried in his belt a bowie-knife and revolver. A few who were standing guard had their muskets. We suffered another military visitation. Confederate officers passed through the cars, and found what United States troops found, *i. e.*, nothing at all, and the train was permitted to pass on. The patriotism of the inhabitants at Point of Rocks is at low ebb. Frederick County is a Union county. Not one fifth of her voters would cast their suffrages for secession. But the people of Point of Rocks, for the privilege of selling whisky to the traitors, allowed them to occupy the Maryland side of the Potomac, and raise their flag. But at Knoxville, beyond, the Stars and Stripes were still flying from a high pole, and from several houses, and, if the sight be as great a relief to others as it was to me, I should cordially recommend to any Virginians troubled with sore eyes to make a pilgrimage to Knoxville. Under the American flag, the Knoxvilleins were lovely to behold.

We rapidly whirled on towards Harper's Ferry. A half mile east of the Ridge we came upon the enemy's outposts. Pickets were stationed at short intervals fully armed and evidently sleepy. As we passed them by each man brought his musket to a "present," and unless in honor of the arrival of a correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, I do not know why. We stopped at the station on the Virginia side. Here was gathered a motley group of Confederate soldiers—mostly men of from 20 to 30 years of age, uniformed and ununiformed, with military coats of all styles from Frederick the Great down to the jacket *à la Zouave*, and no coats at all. Some in red shirts and some with gray, and some with shirts the radiance of whose hue had departed. Some had blankets pinned over their shoulders, some in good and clean clothes, but mostly in poor and dirty ones; many with cross belts and brass plates, with the letters "U. S." stamped upon them, suggestive, to say the least, of a dubious title to the property. Some had blue rosettes in their hats, and some had rosettes such as Maryland traitors delight to adorn their cadies with. Many had revolvers and Bowie-knives, and all looked more hungry and thirsty than bellicose. I waited some minutes in hopes a military deputation would call and give a welcome, but as they did not come, I stepped off the platform and mingled with the gay and festive throng. My presence was unheeded, and, disgusted at the want of hospitality, I returned to my seat, and soon three elegantly-attired young gentlemen passed through the car and enjoyed a view of a score and a half of sleepy passengers, and being fully convinced that there was nothing combustible among them, permitted the train to go on its way. A moment before our departure, a young gentleman in uniform passed through the car. He was greeted by an old Virginian who had just seated himself, and they bade each other good bye. The old gentleman remarked that the young man was the only man whom he had there found who had any defection. I inquired how. He said that the young man was a Union man, and was going to vote against secession. Thinking that it was rather paradoxical that he should vote one way and fight another, I inquired the cause, and was informed that he had been forced to enlist—and must fight whether he would or not. If ever I had a sympathy for a human being, it was for that Virginia editor; but his case illustrates how terrible must be the despotism which can force intelligent, patriotic men to bear arms in the cause of treason.

I learned that the troops now at Harper's Ferry number nearly 6,000. But on this no reliance can be placed, I am sure. No informant that I have yet seen has had official information. The statements are based upon current rumors heard by persons passing through the place. Four or, at the outside, five thousand, I think would be a better estimate. As the cars are about to leave I will reserve further statements in relation to Harper's Ferry for my next.

E. F. U.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHEELING, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

However undignified may be the position, I am here on the "Panhandle." Across the river is Ohio, with its 90,000 men ready to leave their homes when the call is made upon them to fight for the Government. A few hundred feet more or less to the east, is Pennsylvania, with her scores of thousands ready to respond to their country's call. And the inhabitants of the Panhandle (for it is as prolific in human beings as the shoe of the elderly female, attached to whose history was so romantic an interest to me when younger,) have caught the contagion of patriotism, and are arming and mustering for their country's service. Secession is largely at a discount here, and it is on its last legs in the Northwestern part of Virginia. Of the 150 and odd counties in the State, if you follow a line along the Alleghany Mountains towards the South, until you reach the Kanahwa River, and thence follow the course of that stream west to the Ohio, you have west and north thirty-three counties, in which Union is an active sentiment, notwithstanding the treasonable action of the State Convention and State authorities, and largely outnumbers the secession vote. Indeed, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Stars and Stripes are displayed at every station in the district I have described; and I did not see a secession flag at any point east of Harper's Ferry.

Three days since, an agent of the State arrived at Grafton to establish there a rendezvous for the concentration of Virginia troops. Grafton is an important point for military movements, being the place where the Parkersburgh branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad joins the main stem. His orders were to quarter himself there and take charge of the troops who should assemble. The citizens of Grafton waited on him and *told him at once that no such proceedings would be tolerated, and gave him notice to leave the place within twenty-four hours.* He complied. Growing out of this fact the people of Grafton have been constantly on the *qui vive* in anticipation of the arrival of Virginia troops, but none had appeared or been definitely heard of up to last night, when I passed through the place.

The few Secessionists in Northwestern Virginia, have not felt it safe to attempt an armed movement. The limited extent to which the Union men have formed military organizations checked the growth of treason hereabouts, which, three weeks since, was ready to rise, and throw this district into anarchy, as it has done east of the mountains. Eleven full military companies are organized in this city, and requests were sent to the War Department to send a United States officer to muster them into the service, and provide them arms. Major OAKES, of the Second Cavalry, late from Texas, was assigned to this duty, and 2,000 rifles were forwarded to Wellsburgh, eighteen miles above. But, on learning that they were liable to be drafted out of the State, a large proportion of the men demurred, and for a day or two military movements were stopped. Further consideration, however, determined one company, Capt. BRITT, to be sworn in, and take the chances, and yesterday, a second, under command of Capt. STEPHENS, also took the oath, and were mustered into service. No doubts are expressed that a regiment will not be enrolled within the next few days. On Tuesday afternoon the two companies go into quarters in the Fair Grounds, on Wheeling Island, which is reached by the Suspension Bridge. The men are mostly employes of the iron works here, and the grounds and buildings they occupy are eminently beautiful and comfortable. Capt CRAIG, U. S. A., is Acting Quartermaster and Commissary. To-day one of the companies paraded the streets, an unusual spectacle for Sunday in this city, and were then entertained at dinner at the McLure House.

The attitude of active loyalty in Northwestern Virginia would become more wide-spread, and would soon include the entire territory west of the Blue Ridge, was even a small force of United States troops quartered at different points in the State—say Parkersburgh, Grafton, Clarksburgh, and other prominent places. It would encourage the Union men to act wherever they hesitate, and would at once suppress any movement of a treasonable character. This is needed to quicken the quiet love of Union among the people in doubtful districts into activity. In Virginia the people are peculiarly situated. A Convention of the people have handed over the State to the Southern Confederacy, and large numbers of Union men hesitate to act lest they be placed in an attitude of disloyalty to the State, and especially when they have no assurances that they will be sustained by the Federal Government.

There is, in fact, a strong conservative element in the community, which would oppose any action the purpose of which should be to accomplish the separation of the State, by acting in opposition to the State authorities at Richmond.

On Friday Judge THOMPSON, of the Circuit Court of this district, gave his charge to the Grand Jury, in which he discussed the subject of treason at length. He held that the first allegiance of every citizen was due to the General Government, though he was bound also to obey every constitutional act of the State. The Act of Secession, he said, was null and void. I copy the following from a synopsis of his charge:

He took up the subject of treason to the State, and read the definition from the Code. He alluded particularly to the establishment of any Government without the authority of the Legislature within the State limits, separate from the existing Government. He thought the clause was not intended in the least degree to take away the freedom of speech which rightly belonged to every man. That if the people of one portion of the State thought that their rights were incompatible with, or distinct from, any other portion of the State, they had a perfect right to avow it, and to use all just, lawful and constitutional means to obtain a peaceful separation, and he had no doubt that if the western part of the State thought, and could show to the eastern part that our welfare and interests could be advanced by separation, they would be as glad to get rid of us as we would be to get rid of them. But if *any person or persons should attempt by force or by any other manner* than is constitutionally and lawfully provided for to separate the State or establish a different Government from the existing one, *it would not only be treason against the State, but would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States*, for it expressly declares that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as Congress, and that it would therefore be the duty of the Federal Government itself to aid the State Government in suppressing any such treasonable acts. And he would say that to show the sincerity of his sentiments in this respect, *if he should hear of any such design or attempt to subvert the State Government in this judicial district, he would convene Court in every county*, and if there was virtue enough and manliness enough in the community to assist him, would *bring all such offenders to the bar of justice and to punishment for their crime.* And he thought it would be well for all such persons to stop and consider the consequences. It were far better for those really wishing a separation to act advisedly in this matter, to consider whether with a few Counties they will transfer themselves to Pennsylvania, and thus change their manner of carrying on business, their laws, even their manner of transferring their title to real estate. They should consider whether a sufficient number of counties would be willing to have a peaceful separation in order to form a separate and independent State or whether by separating at the Alleghanies, they will form a State which will have this as its great Western portion.

He then alluded to the right of the Federal Government to quarter armed men upon the soil of Virginia, and he believed *that they had no right whatever to do such a thing, save only to arrest those committing treason against the United States.* He further believed that those persons who, in our midst, chose to arm themselves in support of the Constitution and laws of the United States, were not committing treason against the State. He finally alluded to the law in regard to carrying concealed weapons; in the course of his judicial experience, he had always found that the coward armed himself first; and though a person thinking that he is in imminent danger from some particular cause, may be justifiable in arming himself to repel such danger, yet the practice of carrying concealed weapons for general defence evinces a cowardly spirit, and should be frowned down and suppressed.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

On May 6, Senator JOHNSON of Tennessee had nearly reached Knoxville, in his canvass against the Secessionists. The style of this canvassing may be judged of, from the commencement of his speech at Cleveland, Tenn., where threats against him had been largely indulged in. He told the crowd that he "*did not come there to be shot, but to shoot;*" that if there was to be a fight, *he and his friends were ready for it*, and that he preferred to finish up the fighting before he made his speech. Nobody coming forward to fight, the intrepid Senator proceeded to speak, and by the time he had finished, nineteen-twentieths of the audience were with him. He told them, among other things, that JEFF. DAVIS and the *Governor of the State ought to be hanged, and would be hanged* at that not far distant period when the judicial power of the Government could be brought to bear upon them.

MILITARY SPIRIT IN OHIO.

TROOPS AT CAMP TAYLOR—CHARACTER OF THE MEN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP TAYLOR, CLEVELAND, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

The breaking up of this Camp has been abandoned by the Adjutant-General, on account of its being one of the most healthy locations in the State, together with the fact that the ground is more appropriate for drill, and the quarters more comfortable than in any other camp in the State. On Friday, the Twenty-first Regiment was ordered to report, and the first installment of six Companies arrived yesterday. The remaining force, consisting of four Companies, will report to-morrow, and when they arrive the troops will number nearly 4,000 men. Two Regiments have already been sent from Camp Taylor—the Eighth and Seventh—which are now on duty at Camp Dennison. The Fourteenth (Toledo) Regiment will probably be mustered into service on Tuesday. The present number of troops in camp comprise three Regiments of Infantry and a detachment of Light Artillery.

The Brigade appeared on dress parade, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and made a fine appearance. Considering that these troops were without arms and ununiformed, the parade was very creditable. LELAND'S Band furnished the music, which was superb, this band being one of the best west of your City. At half-past four o'clock, the parade dismissed, and the companies repaired to their respective quarters.

Camp Taylor is now well organized, and the discipline is fair. There is plainly to be seen, a daily improvement in military tactics, and one month longer will bring the troops to understand the duties devolving on them. Heretofore, there has been much grumbling in relation to camp fare, but the troops will, to-morrow, receive their rations uncooked, and each company will prepare their own food. This is as it should be, for they may as well get used to it now, for they will have to practice it altogether in active service.

The Western Reserve has turned out a noble lot of volunteers for the service of the country. Ashtabula, Willoughby, Mentor, Madison, Chardon, Akron, Grafton, Oberlin and other towns have furnished *more* than their quota, notwithstanding reports to the contrary from some of the secession journals of this State. Now that the Seven Regiment bill has passed, there are many anxious to enlist for *three years* or for the war, instead of for the three months' call. Depend upon it, that if 100,000 troops were needed from Ohio, she could furnish them, and that too without having recourse to drafting.

Among the men at Camp Taylor are many who have served in the regular army, and whose names have been mentioned on the battle-fields of Mexico and in the everglades of Florida. These men, however, are as modest as they are meritorious, and none but a military man would detect them among the plain homespun volunteers, who hail from the rural districts.

The hospital at Camp Taylor is most admirably arranged. There are now about eighty patients in the various wards, and the prevailing diseases are the measles, dysentery, ague and lung fever. There are, however, only two dangerously sick, and no one could be more attentive than Dr. PRENTICE and his excellent assistants. The ladies of this city have been very attentive to the sick, by sending jellies and little delicacies, and providing them with clean linen and blankets.

There is a daily service held at Camp Taylor when the weather is pleasant, immediately after guard-mounting, and on Sundays divine service is held in the afternoon in presence of the whole Brigade, the various ministers in the city alternately officiating. Among the parsons who visit the camp is Rev. Mr. BEATTY, who does a great deal of good among the soldiers in camp and in hospital. He is a universal favorite with all the boys, and may be well known by his tall, commanding figure and genial smile. Parson BEATTY last Tuesday evening presented Capt. MCILRATH of Campany B, Zouave Light Guard, with a fine revolver. The presentation took place immediately after divine service, in the Bethel Church. As he handed the weapon to Capt. MCILRATH, he said: "Take it, friend MCILRATH, and if you draw a sight on a Secessionist, first pray God to have mercy on his soul, and then drop him. If you have not time to pray, shoot him first and pray for him afterwards."

While I am writing (though 'tis Sunday,) I hear the heavy tread of armed men on the street, and the sound of the drum and fife mingled with the church bells, reminding me "there is no Sunday in war time." On the First Presbyterian Church, the Catholic Cathedral, and the Bethel Churches, the glorious Stars and Stripes are flying. Last night, while raising the flag on Trinity (Episcopal) Church, the stone cross on the tower fell to the ground, barely grazing the head of the man who was pulling at the halliards. The halliards were attached to the cross, which, instead of being cemented to the other stone work, was merely placed on the summit of the tower. It was a very lucky thing that no one was injured, though there were many standing around at the time.

I leave for Camp Jackson (Columbus) to-morrow, and will reach Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, Tuesday night. From there it is my intention to visit the Artillery Camp at Marietta, if I have time, and from thence proceed to the Federal City by way of Pittsburgh. Your readers will have a chance to hear from me from some of these localities. More anon.

W. S. R.

THE TROUBLES IN ST. LOUIS

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. HARNEY—STATEMENT OF GEN. LYON.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of May 13, has particulars of the second conflict between the United States forces and the mob, but they add nothing to the accounts received by telegraph. The following is the proclamation issued by GEN. HARNEY immediately after his arrival in St. Louis:

To the People of the State of Missouri and the City of St. Louis:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, May 12, 1861.

I have just returned to this post and have assumed the military command of this Department. No one can more deeply regret the deplorable state of things existing here than myself. The past cannot be recalled. I can only deal with the present and the future.

I most anxiously desire to discharge the delicate and onerous duties devolved upon me, so as to preserve the public peace. I shall carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers, and from all interference with the proper functions of the public officers of the State and city. I therefore call upon the public authorities and the people to aid me in preserving the public peace.

The military force stationed in this Department by the authority of the Government, and now under my command, will only be used in the last resort to preserve the peace. I trust I may be spared the necessity of martial law, but the public peace MUST BE PRESERVED, and the lives and property of the people protected. Upon a careful review of my instructions, I find I have no authority to change the location of the "Home Guards."

To avoid all cause of irritation and excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities in preserving the public peace, I shall, in preference, make use of the regular Army.

I ask the people to pursue their avocations, and to observe the law and orders of their local authorities, and to abstain from the excitements of public meetings and heated discussions. My appeal, I trust, may not be in vain, and I pledge the faith of a soldier to the earnest discharge of my duty.

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., Com'ng Dept.

GEN. LYON publishes the appended statement of the lamentable occurrences of the 10th:

The first firing was some half-dozen shots near the head of the column, composed of the First Regiment, which was guarding the prisoners. It occurred in this wise: the artillery were stationed on the bluff northeast of Camp Jackson with their pieces bearing on the camp. The men of this command were most insultingly treated by the mob with the foulest epithets, were pushed, struck, and pelted with stones and dirt. All this was patiently borne, until one of the mob discharged a revolver at the men. At this they fired, but not more than six shots, which were sufficient to disperse that portion of the mob. How many were killed by this fire is not known. None of the First Regiment (Col. BLAIR'S) fired, although continually and shamefully abused by both prisoners and the mob.

The second and most destructive firing was from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners.

The mob at the point intervening between Camp Jackson and the rear of the column, and in fact on all sides, were very abusive, and one of them on being expostulated with, became very belligerent, drew his revolver, and fired at Lieut. SAXTON, of the regular army, three times, during which a crowd around him cheered him on, many of them drawing their revolvers and firing at the United States troops. The man who commenced the firing, preparatory to a fourth shot laid his pistol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Lieut. SAXTON, when he was thrust through with a bayonet and fired upon at the same time, being killed instantly. Here the column of troops, having received the order to march, Lieut. SAXTON'S command passed on; and a company in his rear became the objects of a furious attack from the mob. After several of them were shot, they came to a halt and fired, with fatal effect. The mob, in retreating from both sides of the line, returned the fire, and the troops replied again. The command was then given by Gen. LYON to cease firing, and the order was promptly obeyed as rapidly as it could be passed along the line.

The sad results are much to be lamented. The killing of innocent men, women and children is deplorable. There was no intention to fire upon peaceable citizens. The regular troops were over in the camp, beyond the mob, and in range of the firing. The troops manifested every forbearance, and at last discharged their guns, simply obeying the impulse, natural to us all, of self-defence. If innocent men, women and children, whose curiosity placed them in a dangerous position, suffered with the guilty, it is no fault of the troops. Authorized by N. LYON.

THE SECOND TRAGICAL COLLISION.

SIX PERSONS KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 12.

Another act in the terrible drama of blood that opened so fearfully on Friday, was enacted last evening, and six more victims were added to the already sad list of dead. Two scenes of blood so close together, and so frightful in their results, have seldom before plunged a city into mourning. At about half-past five o'clock in the evening, a large body of the German Home Guards entered the city through Fifth-street, from the arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furnished with arms. Large crowds collected to witness their march, and they passed unmolested along until they reached Walnut, when they turned up that street and proceeded westward. Large crowds were collected on these corners, who hooted and hissed as the companies passed, and one man standing on the steps of the Church fired a revolver into the ranks. A soldier fell dead, when two more shots were fired from the windows of a house near by. At this time the head of the column, which reached as far as Seventh, suddenly turned and, leveling their rifles, fired down the street, and promiscuously among the spectators, who lined the pavement. Shooting as they did, directly towards their own rear ranks, they killed some of their men as well as those composing the crowd. The shower of bullets was for a moment terrible, and the only wonder is that more lives were not lost. The missiles of lead entered the windows and perforated the doors of private residences, tearing the ceilings and throwing splinters in every direction. The house of Mr. MATHEWS was entered by three bullets, and Mr. MATHEWS' daughter was struck slightly by a spent ball. On the street, the scene presented as the soldiers moved off, was sad indeed. Six men lay dead at different points, and several were wounded and shrieking with pain upon the pavements. The dead carts, which have become familiar vehicles since the scenes of the last two days, were soon engaged in removing the corpses from the ground. The wounded were carried to the Health Office. Four of the men killed were members of the regiment, and two were citizens. Last night the former had not been recognized. JERRY SWITZELAN, an engineer on the river, was passing by the door of Mr. H. GLOVER'S residence, on Seventh-street, next to Walnut, when a ball struck him in the head, and scattered his brains over the door and walls. A pool of blood marked the spot where he fell, after his body had been removed. JEREMIAH GODFREY, a hired man of Mr. COZZENS, County Surveyor, was working in the yard of Mr. COZZENS at the time of the occurrence. While stooping over, in the act of fastening some flowers to a frame, three soldiers entered the gate, and approaching within the yard, fired three shots into his body. Fortunately, none of them were fatal, being all flesh wounds. The family witnessed the affair, and says that the man had not been out of the yard, and was unaware of the approach of his assailants until stricken down by their bullets. CHARLES H. WOODWARD, a clerk in POMEROY & BENTON'S store, was shot in the shoulder, and will have to have his entire arm amputated. He was carried into the residence of Mr. MATHEWS and kindly cared for. JAMES F. WELSH, living at No. 189 Wash-street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was shot through the foot. MICHAEL DAVY, residing between O'Fallen and Cass avenue and Sixth and Seventh, received a ball through the ankle, and amputation will be necessary. JOHN NELUS was wounded in the cheek. Several others were injured slightly. The houses on the right side of Walnut, from Fifth to Seventh, were considerably injured by bullets, and the inmates in several cases had very narrow escapes. At a late hour in the night the bodies of JOHN GARNIN, whose brother keeps a livery-stable on Market street, WILLIAM CODY, a book peddler, from New Orleans, and JOHN DICK, a German soldier, were recognized among the dead. Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence, and the whole city presented a scene of excitement seldom witnessed.

Mayor TAYLOR made an address to the people from the steps of the church on Fifth and Walnut-streets, exhorting them to disperse peaceably, and promising that they should be fully protected from violence. The address evidently had a good effect and the streets became more quiet. The action of the soldiers in retaliating upon two or three individuals by firing recklessly among the crowd and into houses, excited universal indignation. The act was uncalled for, and found a parallel only in the similar proceeding of the day before.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF FRIDAY'S DEAD.

During yesterday bodies were found and brought in from Lindell's Grove. The deserted camp presented a sadly desolate appearance. The place that had lately been all animation and activity, was now deserted, and forever cursed with the stain of innocent blood. The trees were every where scarred with bullets, showing that the firing had been truly terrible. The bodies found on the ground in the morning, and those recognized during the day, were John Swelkhart, residence on Fifteenth-street, between Wash and Carr; Jasper H. Glenurcoal, John Waters, J. J. Jones, Portage County, Ohio; P. Doan, First Company Southwest Battalion; Eric Wright, firm of Allen & Wright, carpenters; Henry Jungle, a gardener, residing on the corner of Market street and Grand-avenue, and James McDonald, 15 years old, residence on Olive-street, between Seventh and Eighth. Several bodies remain yet unrecognized, and the total number of dead so far ascertained is eighteen.

Mr. W. L. CARROLL was shot in the hip and severely injured. His residence is on Tenth-street above Madison. JOHN RICE, brother of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, was shot in the arm. JOHN MATHEWS, a conductor on the Olive-street cars, was badly wounded. JAMES SCHEENA injured in the foot. LEGSIDO, a boy about eighteen, Mr. WILSON, living on Fourteenth street, near the Pacific Railroad, and Mr. CHAPMAN, were severely injured. There were 15 injured in all, making a total of 33 killed and wounded.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Southern papers have letters dated at Pensacola on May 6. The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says:

"We are in receipt of a private letter, dated the 3d, from a friend connected with the army under Gen. BRAGG before Fort Pickens. He states that a fight is expected to occur some time during the present week, and the men generally are well and anxious for the conflict.

A report reached here Sunday last, from Montgomery, to the effect that Gen. BRAGG has received notice 'to quit' from the commander of Fort Pickens, under pain of having his batteries opened upon him to-day. We suppose that the last day of grace given by old ABE'S proclamation was approaching, and perceiving no disposition on the part of Gen. BRAGG and his men to 'disperse,' the judicious commander thought proper to jog the General's memory."

A letter to the Mobile *Advertiser* notices the visit of some officers from Fort Pickens under a flag of truce, but whether they came over with notice to the Confederates to quit, or to announce the blockade, was not known.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of May 7, has this significant paragraph:

"There has been a rumor for the past few days that Capt. BROWN, the Commander of Fort Pickens, who superceded Lieut. SLEMMER, had made formal demand for the surrender of the *forts*, barracks and Navy-yard at Warrington. We give this merely as a rumor, as nothing official upon the subject has been made public. Unless the attack is made within a very few days, Gen. BRAGG will be in a condition to bid defiance to the Federal troops, and can not only meet successfully any attack, but will be able to reduce Fort Pickens in a short time without receiving material injury from their fire. A line of sand batteries has been erected extending from the Navy-yard to the light-house, some 14 or 15 in all, which when the guns now on the way down are mounted, will prove safe positions for our men, and points from which Fort Pickens can be punished severely. That a fight is anticipated here within a few days is evident by the actions of the Government. An order was given Saturday to a merchant in Montgomery for 5,000 sand-bags, to be completed immediately, and large quantities of shot, shell and cannon are being hurried down. Gen. BRAGG now has nearly 9,000 men under his command, all impatient for the fight to begin."

From a number of sources it is reported that the port of Pensacola was placed under strict blockade on March 4.

The Montgomery *Mail* announces the completion of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, connecting Montgomery with Pensacola.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writes, on May 6th:

Thus far the applications for Letters-of-Marque have been quite numerous at each of the seaports in the Confederacy, and commissions will be granted to these applicants as soon as they can be made out. *Before the thirty days grace expires, several privateers from Mobile and New-Orleans will be upon the ocean, on the lookout for the rich prizes which may be coming from foreign lands.*

Last Friday a requisition was sent from Pensacola for a large quantity of sand-bags, and on Saturday evening it was made known to the ladies of Montgomery. By three o'clock the next day five thousand were completed, and sent off by the evening train. Since that time they have arrived very rapidly, and the ladies are working with great zeal to fill the number asked for. The patriotism they have exhibited in this matter is certainly worthy of record.

A "Soldiers' Fund" has been established here, which is receiving acquisitions every day. Thus far the sum of five thousand dollars has been paid in, and a much larger amount subscribed.

Strong efforts are being made here to arrange the troubles of the South Carolina regiments in regard to term of service, and I feel confident that it will soon be done satisfactorily. Col. KERSHAW'S regiment can now be mustered into service, provided they will do so upon a promise of the Secretary of War that they will not be put upon garrison duty, but will be kept in active service. I shall learn more upon this subject to-morrow, as a bill is now before Congress, in secret session, bearing upon the matter.

W. H. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, and suite, are now stopping at the Exchange Hotel. G. T. PICKETT, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz, and Secretary of our Commission at Washington, is here; also, Judge CAMPBELL, late Judge of the Supreme Court.

WHEN THE MISSISSIPPI WILL BE BLOCKADED.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* publishes the following dispatch, received on May 6, by a prominent house in that city:

NEW YORK, May 6, 1861.

SCHLEIDEN writes that an effectual blockade of the Southern ports is intended. That of the Mississippi

will probably not be enforced before the 25th May. Foreign vessels entering port previous to actual blockade will probably be given fifteen days to leave with or without cargo. Particulars to be arranged by navy officers effecting blockade, who will publish notice of commencement of blockade. Mr. SCHLEIDEN is the Minister Resident of the Free Hanse city of Bremen at Washington.

THE BLOCKADE.

The following important correspondence has been published:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

SIR: Referring to the conversation I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I have now to say that under date 24th April, Messrs. * * *, merchants of Philadelphia, write that their agents at Mobile have shipped on board of the British ship *James Yeo*, now at this port for Liverpool, two hundred and fifty bales of cotton. They inform me that many parties are in the same condition, and all are anxious to learn the views of the Government as to the effect of the blockade which has been proclaimed.

I presume it is too well settled to be disputed, at least in this country, where the most liberal views have been maintained, that as to neutrals the blockade dates from the time when, in point of fact, it is established, to wit, when there is a power present to enforce it, and that it does not operate on a neutral vessel found in port when it was instituted, or prevent her egress with a cargo *bona fide* ladened before its commencement.

It is as clearly the interest of the Government as that of the shippers, that whatever construction may be given should at once be made public. I therefore, on behalf of my clients, respectfully request to be informed at your earliest leisure whether any instructions on this head have been given to the blockading squadron, or that I may receive such other information as will enable me to give to the parties an authoritative assurance. With respect, your obedient servant,

P. PHILLIPS.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1861.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 2d inst.

All neutral vessels will be allowed a reasonable time, fifteen days, to leave port with or without cargo after the blockade is actually instituted.

If the vessels to which you refer exercise ordinary diligence, it is presumed they will have no difficulty in leaving port within the time allowed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

P. PHILLIPS, Esq., Washington.

WHAT ARE CONTRABAND GOODS?

FLAMEN BALL, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, has written an opinion regarding contraband goods. He includes in this class the following articles, which he says should not be allowed to reach the seceded States directly or indirectly through disaffected persons in Kentucky or Tennessee:

All gold and silver coin; all checks or bills of exchange for money; all articles of food, clothing and materials for the manufacture of clothing; all rifle, pistol, musket, and cannon balls and shells; gunpowder, and all materials used in its manufacture; all ammunition and munitions and implements of war of every description; all books of military education; all saddles, harness, and trappings for flying artillery, field and staff officers, and cavalry troops; all horses; all gun carriages; all timber for ship building; all kinds of naval stores; all engines, boilers, and machinery for boats; all locomotive engines and cars for railroads, and all other goods and commodities which might be useful to the enemy in war.

He adds:

It may be well for me to say, that all persons anywhere in the United States, as in those States which pretend to have seceded from the Union, whether they be venders, brokers, manufacturers, merchants, shippers, express agents, or freighters, who make or send forward any of those articles to the rebel forces, incur alike the penalty of treason, and must be dealt with accordingly.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 3338, 1617, 1621, 2843, 2983, 3114, 3166, 3839, 3874, 3319, 3994, 4001, 4015, 4047, 4067, 4075, 4090, 4098, 4099, 4077, 4135, 4145, 1669, 2663, 3740, 3815, 3850, 3860, 3868, 3963½, 3974, 3994, 4000, 4021, 4032, 4042, 4045, 4053, 4057, 4079, 4096, 4101, 4148, 4149.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 537, 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1783, 1789, 1793, 1795, 1761, 1769, 1797, 1717. *Part II.*—Nos. 1330, 1336, 686, 1366, 1488, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1500, 1504, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1184, 238, 1207, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223. *Part II.*—Nos. 499, 177, 936, 713, 935, 1895, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 881, 557.

Passing Counterfeit Coin.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Powell Lopell and *Ellis Elting* were put on trial, charged with passing counterfeit coin. The evidence showed that Elting, on the 6th of March, passed a quarter of a dollar for three cents' worth of chocolate, and got the change, and that the quarter proved bad; and that he afterwards handed one to another party for a paper of tobacco, which was refused.

Certain other witnesses for the prosecution were not in Court, and there being no further evidence, the jury acquitted the prisoners.

Elting was then discharged, but Lopell was held to answer on another indictment.

Powell Lopell and *Michael Sabbatelli* were then put on trial for a similar offence. The evidence showed that the prisoners were in concert passing counterfeit coin on the evening of March 6; one passing in one small store, and one in another, but being in company; and that when Lopell was arrested he threw away a paper containing some twenty-five pieces of counterfeit coin. The jury found both the prisoners guilty.

Action to Enforce the Performance of a Guarantee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

John Purdy, assignee and survivor of George Ropelye, Respondents, vs. *John R. Peters, Jr., et als., executors of John R. Peters, Appellants.*—This is an appeal by the defendants from a judgment rendered upon the direction of one of the Justices of the Court, upon a trial without a jury. The action was brought upon a guarantee, by which the defendants' testator guaranteed to the plaintiff and Rapelye, as copartners, the payment of a certain certificate of deposit, payable two years after date, issued by the North American Trust and Banking Company to the said testator, and by him transferred to Rapelye and Purdy. The defence is substantially that the certificate of deposit was illegal and void, and consequently the guarantee was void. The points taken on the part of the appellant are, first, that no action can be maintained on the instrument set forth in the complaint the same having been, prior to the commencement of this action, declared null and void by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the judgment therein being in full force, and not reversed. If, then, the instrument issued by the banking company is illegal and void, the guarantee is also void.

The respondent assumes that no competent evidence was given or offered on the trial that the certificate was illegal or invalid by reason of any matter not appearing on its face.

E. S. Van Winkle for appellants; H. P. Fessenden for respondents.

Action to Recover for the Obstruction of an East River Pier.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Moses Taylor, et al. vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, et al.*—The plaintiffs' sue as owners of an East River pier, for wharfage, and to recover damages for an alleged obstruction of their pier through the negligence of the defendants.

The ship *Jacob Walker* was burned in the slip in 1853, and the wreck was abandoned to the various Insurance Companies having policies upon her. The wreck, as alleged, was allowed to remain within the slip for about two years after the ship was burned, and the plaintiffs seek to recover therefor.

The defendants deny all negligence, and assert that they made attempts to remove the hulk from the waters of the pier. Case still on.

N. Merrill for plaintiffs; D. Lord for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

NARROW ESCAPE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the People, Thomas Cosgrove, indicted for grand larceny, was tried. From the testimony given, it appears that the prisoner, an Englishman who had been in this country but seven months, was foreman in a silk factory in Newark, N. J. About twenty pounds of silk, worth $7 a pound, was missed, and subsequently found in the possession of a man by the name of Howard, who had taken it to a dyer's establishment to be colored, so that its identity might be obscured. Suspicion was directed against the prisoner as the thief, and his subsequent statements tended in a measure to strengthen the suspicion. But in the lack of any direct proof, the Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A GOOD BOY GONE ASTRAY.

John Davis, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and as he had previously borne a good character, and as Mr. Edward Cooper, the foreman of the Grand Jury, interceded in his behalf, he was sent to the City Prison for only thirty days.

A PETTY THIEF.

Eliza Conover, indicted for petty larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

ONE OF THE JONESES.

John Jones, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

COULDN'T WAIT FOR THE WAR.

Edward Morne, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The prisoner was a weak minded man, and had enlisted in a military company. Chafing at the inactivity of the "piping times of peace," with ardent heroism he commenced the fight at home, by assaulting his Captain, and obeyed an imaginary order of "charge bayonets," wounding the Captain in the breast. He was sent to Blackwells Island, in order that he might have the benefit of the hospital there for improving, if possible, his weakly mental condition

A NOTE-BROKER BROKEN.

William T. Voorhies, indicted for the forgery of a check of $250, on the Butchers & Drovers' Bank. The affidavit of the Cashier of the bank was first read, alleging that the prisoner presented a forged check for the amount charged, and demanded payment thereon. The forgery was discovered and payment refused. *James Nash*, in whose name the check had been drawn, next testified that he never saw the prisoner till after his arrest.

The check in question was here shown the witness, and pronounced by him an imitation of his partner's hand-writing. The firm had sufficient funds in the bank at the time of drawing of the check to cover the amount specified in it. On cross-examination the witness testified that a man by the name of Barry had formerly been in his employ as clerk, had subsequently left, and been in the employ of Huntington the notorious forger, and then had returned to the employ of the witness. Since the prisoner's arrest, he had stated to the witness that he received the check in question from Barry. *Charles W. Wight*, the other member of the first witness' firm, corroborated the testimony already given. He also had an impression that the body of the check was in Barry's handwriting.

For the defence, *Samuel D. Jones* testified that he had known the prisoner for twenty years to sustain a good character. *Steven B. Peet* testified to the same effect, as did also *Alfred L. Dennis, Roderick Sedgwick, George O. Bartlett* and *James Buckley*. The prisoner was a man of respectable appearance, apparently about fifty years of age, and was a note broker. He kept no office, however. The jury gave a verdict of guilty of forgery in the third degree, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A SCHOOLBOY'S TALE.

William Stein, indicted for simple assault and battery, was next tried. *Peter Logan*, a little boy about ten years old, testified that in the latter part of January last, at No. 86 Franklin-street, the prisoner took him up by the ears, and threw him violently down, breaking his shoulder. The witness was confined to the house in consequence, for several weeks. The witness, with some other boys, worked in the same building in which the prisoner had a hoop-skirt factory. The boys were accustomed to look in at the prisoner's door, as they passed through the entry, to see the girls at work there. They had been doing this when the prisoner committed the assault. The witness had not been in the room, but only passed along the entry. *James Russell*, another boy, corroborated the testimony given. *Mrs. Logan*, the first witness's mother, testified to the injury her son had received. For the defence,

Martha Jones, forewoman in the prisoner's factory, testified that she saw the difficulty; the boy was at the door, kissing his hand to the girls, when the prisoner came along. On seeing the prisoner, he ran away with the other boys, and fell and hurt himself. The prisoner did not touch him at all, either with hand or foot. In rebuttal, *John Fay* flatly contradicted the last witness, and corroborated the story the complainant had given.

The jury gave a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

A BINOMIAL PICKPOCKET.

William Cusic *alias* John Moore, indicted for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—Wm. Powell, Thomas Cushing.
For Assault and Battery—Edward Corwin *alias* Dorety.
For Felonious Assault—Wm. N. Pierrepont, Jas. Boyd.
For Forgery—Herman Miller, Chas. King, Francis Charlock, Philip G. Hadley, Robert Raney, Alexander Riley.
For Burglary—Charles Smith.
For Larceny—Thos Forth, Timothy Schultz.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Paul Schrier.
For Arson—George Stewart, David Stewart.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James French et al. vs. *Michael Wiltmer.*—Motion denied.

Joseph Rulsom vs. *Barbara Rulsom.*—Referred to N. Jarvis, Esq., to inquire as to proper sum for alimony and counsel fee.

Patrick White vs. *Richard Walker.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue on payment of costs up to time of first answer.

MULLEN, J.—*Valentine Dufintuler* vs. *William G. Chase.*—Motion for confirmation of report granted.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Thomas Lynch vs. *John Murphy.*—Motion granted, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 16.

$7,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Coup 87⅞	50 Erie Rai d...... 22⅛
10,000 Trs. 12⅞c Notes. 101⅞	100 do...... 22⅛
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1860. 94	100 do...... 22
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 43⅜	320 Harlem R. Pref...... 28⅛
5,000 Virg. St. 6s...s10 44	150 Mich. Cen. R...... 45⅛
8,000 do...s30 44	25 do...... 45¼
1,000 do...... 45	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 12⅞
1,000 do......c 45⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 28
7,000 do......c 45½	20 Panama Railroad.. 100
2,000 Mo. State 6s...... 39	780 Ill. Cen. R. S......c 66⅛
16,000 do...... 38⅞	50 do...... 66
8,000 do......s15 38½	250 do......s3 66⅛
19,000 do...... 38½	100 do...... 66⅞
5,000 do...... 38⅜	500 do......s30 65
5,000 do......b10 38⅜	150 do......s10 65⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s 100⅞	13 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. 91
2,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs. 101	10 Galena & C. R. s15 60
1,000 Chi. & N. W 2d M. 13	130 do...... 60⅛
25 Corn Ex. Bank...... 75	240 do...... 60
10 National Bank...... 81⅛	50 do......b10 60
10 Man. Gas Scrip...... 140	10 do......s5 60
60 Pac. M. S. Co...... 73	50 Cleve. & Toledo R. 23⅞
1,150 N. Y. C. R...... 73	550 do......s10 23⅛
100 do......s30 72⅛	50 do...... 23⅞
100 do......s30 72⅞	300 Chicago & R. I. R. 36⅛
50 do......s15 72⅞	50 do......s15 36
50 Hudson R. R...... 35⅛	25 New-Jersey R...... 112⅛
750 Harlem Railroad... 12	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou. 88	20 N. Y. Central R. 72⅞
6,000 Virginia St. 6s 45⅛	50 do......s3 73⅛
6,000 do...... 45⅛	75 Erie Railroad...... 21⅞
8,000 Tenn State 6s,'90 44	50 do...... 21⅞
2,000 do......s10 43⅞	50 do......s10 21⅛
22,000 Mo. State 6s...... 38⅞	50 Harlem R...... 11⅞
2,000 do......s10 38⅛	100 Reading R...... 31⅛
20,000 do......s15 38⅜	25 Mich Cen. R...... 45⅛
1,000 do...... 38⅞	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. 65⅞
4,000 do...... 38⅛	150 do......s3 65⅛
2,000 C. B. & Q R 8 ℘c. B 94⅛	50 do......s10 65⅞
2,000 Chi & N W. 1st M 35	450 Cleve. & Tol R. 23⅞
115 Pac. M. St. Co...... 63	150 Chi. & Rock Isl. R. 36
50 do...... 62⅞	

THURSDAY, May 16—P. M.

The Treasury Department will award on Tuesday next such portion of the $8,994,000 not yet disposed of under the act of February 8, in a six ℘ cent. Funded Stock, 20 years to run, as may be bid for, under sealed proposals, on fair terms for the Government. The right to determine this point and to substitute Treasury paper instead, is reserved to the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury. But we have reason to believe that Mr. CHASE, under the recommendation of a Sub-Committee of Bankers and Merchants who waited upon him a few days since, will accept proposals for the Funded Stock, at about the current market value of the same stock (1881) now selling in this City. In other words, at figures which will not involve a heavier charge than 7 ℘ cent. for the Money to the Government. And a general consultation of the Committee of Bankers and Merchants having the subject of the money wants of the Government in charge was held this afternoon, the result or recommendation of which will probably be made known to their constituents to-morrow (Friday) forenoon. The public at large, who are invited to participate in the proposals, have only three days left to file their applications, with the preliminary deposit of one ℘ cent. with the Sub-Treasurer. They will probably be governed, in a good measure, by the views of the Bank bidders, as to price, as far as the same may be understood on the Street. It is proper to add that the alternative of two years' convertible Treasury paper, bearing six ℘ cent., will be readily availed of by the New-England and New-York Banks, should the result of the bidding for the Funded Stock on Tuesday next be less favorable for the Government than the President and Secretary may be inclined to accept. The Rhode Island Banks are ready to take $500,000; Hartford the same amount, and Massachusetts as much as five millions, if required.

The Stock market continues strong, and on several descriptions quite active. The low figures recently made on the Border State Stocks have induced numerous small orders, which aggregate from $100,000 to $150,000 a day for Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris. Many of these orders come from the South, partly for the employment of Bank and other balances in New-York, and others are on English account. The immediate supply is understood to come in part from the New-Jersey Free Banks, and to a partial extent from the Western Free Banks, although the latter being in weak ownership, to a considerable degree, and prices too low to cover their circulation, the business from that source is much smaller than when these Stocks rated from 60 to 70 ℘ cent. The Federal Securities are not freely offered, and prices hold very steady. This afternoon the Coupon Bonds of 1881, which carry no interest until after the 1st July, sold at 88 ℘ cent. Treasury paper rules at about the equivalent of par for the 6 ℘ cents. In the Railway shares, the most decided activity is in New-York Central and Illinois Central. It was thought yesterday by some observers of the movements of the Street that the latter had about touched its maximum figure for the cash stock at present; but a fresh demand was experienced this forenoon, and 66½@66¼ ℘ cent. was paid for immediate delivery, and 65@65½ on short options to the seller. At the Second Board the cash price fell back to 65⅞ ℘ cent., but immediately after returned to 66⅛@67 ℘ cent., New-York Central sold at 73 ℘ cent; Reading, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Toledo, Hudson and Harlem were ⅛ ℘ cent. higher than yesterday, and Galena not quite so firm. Erie at one time sold up to 22½ ℘ cent., but returned to 22@21½ ℘ cent. The Railway mortgages are generally withheld from sale at current prices, and there is not much done in any of them this week. The general appearance of strength and firmness in the market are variously ascribed to the comparative scarcity of Stocks brought on the Street since the recent War depression, and to an opinion indulged by some parties in Wall-street that the War itself is to be less bloody and lasting than at first apprehended. This opinion may possibly be drawn from the accumulating evidences of the formidable power and preparations of the Government, but we doubt whether it has foundation in anything like an approach to settlement on either side. A more reasonable deduction in regard to the course of the Stock Market might be drawn from the fact that it is rapidly adapting itself to the condition of the country and the prospects of business this Summer over the Western and New-York Railways, removed from the scene of War.

Late in the afternoon the Share dealings left off dull, and prices a fraction weaker. The following were about the last figures;

New-York Central...	72⅞	Erie...........	21⅞
Illinois Central......	66	Galena...........	59⅞
Reading...........	31⅛	Rock Island.........	36
Hudson...........	35⅛	Toledo...........	23⅞
Harlem Preferred...	28	Michigan Central...	45⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	27⅞	Missouris...........	38⅞
Pacific...........	62⅞	Virginias...........	45⅛
Panama...........	100	Tennessees.........	43⅞

The Market for Money undergoes no alleviation of ease on demand Loans and dullness in Discounts. In Foreign Exchange the rates are steady at 106@106½ for Bankers', and 105@106 for Merchant bills on London. Business for Saturday's mail was retarded, to-day, by the non-receipt, until late this evening, of the *Europa's* letters from Boston.

The Managers of the Pacific Mail Company, in declaring their half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., accompany their dividend with a report explanatory of the present condition and value of the property. As they were deprived by the Government of the North Pacific (Oregon) mail contract, they sold out their steamships between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, six in number, for $250,000. These had stood on their books at a valuation, for mail service, of $561,512. Since the last annual report, the *John L. Stephens* has been condemned, and her valuation marked down from $191,000 to $35,000, the worth of the machinery, &c., on breaking up the ship. The valuation of the steamer *Washington* is also reduced $20,000. The three items, making $487,572, are now marked off to Profit and Loss, and the amount taken from the surplus fund of the Company, still leaving $201,283 in cash for the present dividend.

The surplus on the 1st November was....	$757 932 14
Deduct dividend, paid Nov. 15...........	400,000 00
Balance remaining...........	$357,932 14
Profits of six months, net...........	330 923 00
Balance 1st May...........	$688,855 00
Marked off for depreciation, &c,...........	487 572 00
Balance...........	$201 283 00

This balance is said to be exclusive of the April earnings on the Pacific side, and the charter money for the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, in the employ of the United States Government on this side. The general balance sheet of the Company shows:

Cash and investments...........	$1,210 507 83
35,857 tons of coal, on which has been paid	381,953 00
Outfits and supplies at Panama and San F.	170,822 62
11 steamships in Pacific...$1,443 000 00	
New steamer building.......175,620 00—	1,618 620 00
Stock North Atlantic Steamship Co...........	221,666 65
Storeships, iron scows, boats, &c...........	67,117 00
Machinery at Benicia...........	81,000 00
Real Estate...........	434,327 97
Personal...........	15,263 05
Total...........	$4,201,283 17
Capital Stock...........	$4 000 000 00
Surplus...........	201 288 17
Total...........	$4,201,283 17

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Thursday last, remarks:

"There are no movements in Stocks nor in Bonds. We have nothing from New-York later than the 2d, and if we had, it is not probable that it would be of any general advantage to our readers, as all the Northern money articles are blended with war against the South, without any regard to veracity or the real position of the finances of the country."

The reason why the reporter for the *Picayune* so far forgets his ordinary amiability as to charge his New-York cotemporaries with want of veracity, is found in the very first line of this extract. There are *no* movements in Securities of any kind at New-Orleans, by his own confession. Of course, he finds it difficult to believe that the world of finance and business still moves in more rational and loyal quarters. The writer will, probably, be ashamed of his bad manners six months hence. We give him that grace to discover that the real position of the finances of the country is fully equal to the vindication of the strength and integrity of this great Government.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May.		Premium.	May.		Premium.
15..	Philadelphia..	Par.	13..	Louisville....	1⅛ @ 2
15..	Boston........	Par	13..	Detroit.......	1 @ 1⅛
9..	New-Orleans..	Par @ ⅛	13..	Cincinnati....	2 @ 2½
9..	Mobile........	Par. @ ⅛	14..	Pittsburgh....	2 @ 3
14..	Baltimore.....	1⅛ @ 1¼	14..	Canada........	⅛ @ ¼
14..	Washington....	5 @ 5½	13..	Alton, Ill....	12 @13
13..	Chicago.......	11 @13	18..	Rockford, Ill	10 @11
12..	Milwaukee.....	7 @ 8	15..	Wilm'g'n, Del.	⅛ @ ¼
14..	Cleveland.....	1 @ 1⅛	13..	Arkron, Ohio.	1 @ 2
12..	St. Louis......	11 @12			

Although the canals opened five days later than last season, and fifteen days later than the season before, the Tide-water receipts of Wheat are already largely ahead of both years, and well up on Flour and Corn. Adding to these receipts the amounts of Flour and Grain daily coming over the Erie and Central roads, the deliveries in this City from day to day promise to exceed the movement of any previous season for many years past. The Albany papers report the quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the second week in May, in the years 1860 and 1861, as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860.......	38,753	177,378	397,489	27,017
1861.......	11,437	659 128	318,328	18 450
Decrease.	26,316	Inc. 481 750	Dec, 79,161	Dec. 8,567

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 15th of May, have been as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open...........	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls...........	40,469	43,893	31,400
Wheat, bush...........	82 918	199,173	726 361
Corn, bush...........	197 566	402 498	332 828
Barley, bush...........	77,800	41 052	38,047
Oats, bush...........	469 460	380,053	331 057
Rye, bush...........	29,479	16,760	1,251

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives 75, Reading Railroad 15⅞; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 9; Pennsylvania Railroad 36. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 65 bbls. Ashes, 16 182 bbls. Flour, 155,713 bushels Wheat, 56 573 bushels Corn, 10,175 bushels Oats, 4,619 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,331 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 70 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, respectively, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in less demand, yet is buoyant, including Middling Uplands, 14c. ℔ ℔. The reported sales comprise 1,800 bales.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14c.; 170 bags Laguayra, at 14c @14½c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 11c.@13½c., ℔ ℔., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Less activity has been discernable in the market for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from the regular home trade has been moderate; and that from shippers restricted. Holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices of low and medium grades have been tending downwards. Sales have been reported of 12,600 bbls, including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 35 mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State...........	$5 00	@	$5 10
Extra State...........	5 15	@	5 35
Superfine Western...........	4 95	@	5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 15	@	6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan...........	5 25	@	6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio...........	5 45	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands...........	5 70	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee...........	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Genesee...........	5 65	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 65	@	7 50

Southern is in more request, at former rates. Sales have been made of 3 800 bbls., at $5 75 @$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c. and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted somewhat firmer. A large amount of Wheat has arrived, since our last, but the receipts included many unsound and inferior lots, which do not suit shippers. The boat *Major Anderson*, which arrived at an early hour this afternoon, brought to Messrs. J. B. HAMRICK & SON, 7,080 bushels Milwaukee Club,—the heaviest boat load, it is stated, which has ever reached this City, by way of the Erie Canal. The total sales, since our last, have been 185,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 22@$1 23; White Western, $1 35@$1 60; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 32, chiefly at $1 28@$1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, very poor to good, at $1 15@$1 24; N. W. Club, at $1 17@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 02@$1 18; Red State, at $1 25@$1 27; White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 75, and White California at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request, but at rather easier rates. Sales 67,500 bushels, at 53c.@54c. for new mixed Western; 55c.@56c., for old do. do.; 41½c.@52½c. for damaged do. do. ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 66c.@67c ℔ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy, at 55c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels State, at 58c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canada, at 32c.@32½c.; Western, at 31½c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 350 bales North River, at 60c.@70c., for shipment, and 80c.@85c. for local use, chiefly the latter, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand and are steady, including last year's crop, at 16c.@24c. ℔ ℔.

METALS—Continue very quiet, and prices, in the main, nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 98 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c @29c., and 112 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 16c.@20c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $4 75 ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after and is down to 72½c.@75c., closing generally at the inside price, ℔ gallon. Tar has been partially neglected. Resin is in good request, especially common, which is firm at $2 ℔ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The inquiry to-day has been mainly for Whale, Sperm and Linseed, yet sales of even these have been limited at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 50 for Mess; $18 for uninspected Mess; and $13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is depressed. Sales 350 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inactive, yet steady. Sales 186 bbls., at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16@$18 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited request at 11c.@15c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 4½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of yesterday, reviewing the trade of the week, says: The provision market has been very dull and the business done quite light. About 400 hhds. bulk meats were bought at 5c.@5½c for shoulders, and 7½c. for sides, including packages; and 700 bbls. mess pork at $16 50. Nothing worthy of note done in bacon or lard. The market closes very dull, and prices nominal. Mess pork offering at $16 50; bulk pork at $5 and $7, packed; and bacon at 5¾c.@8c., and 9c for shoulders, sides, and clear sides. Prime Lard in tierces can be bought at 8½c., and in kegs at 9c.; Gut and Head Lard at 8c., and Butchers' at 7c. The very heavy shipments which have been made to the Southern States from the West during the last four weeks have greatly reduced the stock of provisions in the West, and there must necessarily be a large demand to feed the Army which the Government will have in the field during the Summer months; so that the conclusion is reasonable that prices must rule higher."

RICE—Sales to day, 170 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—A fair business was transacted, to-day, sales having been reported of 1,640 hhds., including Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c., and Porto Rico at 4½c.@6½c.; 112 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction) at 5 9-16c.@6½c., 3 ℘ cent. off for cash; 20,000 bags Manila, in bond, at 3½c., cash; 620 boxes Havana, part on board, at 4½c., cash, and part free at 5½c., usual terms also; 90 hhds. Melado at 2½c.@2½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 ℔s., chiefly at 9c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 16½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2. 6d. ℔ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 8d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; Resin, 3s. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.; Tobacco, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. @3 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork, for orders—Wheat, (17,000 bushels,) at 12d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (40,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 17c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 10d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Nova Scotian.....	Liverpool.....	Quebec.....	May 2
Parana.....	Galway.....	Boston.....	May 7
Etna.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	May 8
Canadian.....	Liverpool.....	Quebec.....	May 9
Persia.....	Liverpool.....	New York.....	May 11
Teutonia.....	Southampton.....	New-York.....	May 13
New-York.....	Southampton.....	New-York.....	May 15
Edinburgh.....	Liverpool.....	New York.....	May 15
North Briton.....	Liverpool.....	Quebec.....	May 16
America.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	May 18
Teutonia.....	Southampton.....	New-York.....	May 18
Columbia.....	Galway.....	New-York.....	May 21
City of Washing'n..	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	May 22
United Kingdom..	Glasgow.....	New-York.....	May 25
Asia.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	May 25
Borussia.....	Southampton.....	New York.....	June 4
Fulton.....	Southampton.....	New-York.....	June 8
Bremen.....	Southampton.....	New-York.....	June 12
Hammonia.....	Southampton.....	New-York.....	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American..	Quebec.....	Liverpool.....	May 18
City of Baltimore..	New York.....	Liverpool.....	May 18
Africa.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	May 21
Kangaroo.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	May 25
Nova Scotian.....	Quebec.....	Liverpool.....	May 25
Great Eastern.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	May 25
Karnak.....	New York.....	Nassau.....	May 25
Arago.....	New-York.....	Southampt'n..	May 28
Europa.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	May 29
Etna.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	June 1
Canadian.....	Quebec.....	Liverpool.....	June 1
Teutonia.....	New-York.....	Hamburgh.....	June 1
Persia.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	June 5
North Britain.....	Quebec.....	Liverpool.....	June 8
America.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	June 12
Fulton.....	New-York.....	Havre.....	June 22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Hammonia*, will close at the Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

PETER KENNY, OF COMPANY F. MOUNTED Riflemen, is wanted immediately by his company Commander at Harrisburgh, Pa. May call on AARON OGDEN, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LADY FROM NINETEENTH-STREET who borrowed a Havelock and pattern from the Society Library will be kind enough to return it, as her number is not known.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving poneys in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast. For further particulars, inquire at No. 50 Warren st, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE or to exchange for unincumbered Brooklyn lots, State Bonds, or staple merchandise; a span of beautiful black horses, wagons, harness, saddles and everything necessary to make a complete establishment. Address Box No. 3 222 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A BAY SHETLAND PONY, LARGE size stout built, and very handsome; kind under the saddle, and in harness; very fast, and of great endurance; imported by the present owner and sold for want of use. Apply at the private stable in 21st-st., between Gramercy-park and 3d av.

A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN A second-hand rockaway. It will carry six persons, and is in good order. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED TRUSTEE SADDLE horse, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind, and a superior military horse, perfectly broken to music, &c. Apply to Mr. SNYDER, No. 80 East 24th st.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE married woman, gentlemen's or family washing by the week or month; can do French fluting and all kinds of fineries at a reasonable price; has good reference from both ladies and gentlemen in the City. Call on or address Mrs. DICKEY, No. 234 West 16th-st., rear house.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has hired out as laundress, wishes to take in some washing at her own house; willing to take family or single gentlemen; they will be carefully attended to; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 486 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY an experienced laundress washing and ironing at her own house. Call or address A. T., No. 78 Congress-st., in the back basement, Brooklyn, between Hicks and Columbia sts.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, gentlemen's washing or to go out by the day to clean or wash and iron. For reference, apply at her late employer's, 46 East 20th-st., every day this week.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story high stoop and basement house No. 73 West 27th-st., all except the third floor, which is occupied by the owner of two. The house is just undergoing a thorough overhauling, and will be ready by the first of next month. Rent to a private family $475 for this year; would be $600 in ordinary good times. Inquire on the premises between 7 and 9 A. M. and 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND STORY of the new building, No. 938 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., containing six splendid rooms, with gas, Croton water, &c., suitable for merchant tailor, milliner, &c. Inquire in room No. 11, up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement No. 53 John-st.; offices in house No. 112 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 202 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st. Brooklyn; a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

VERY GENTEEL APARTMENTS TO RENT—suitable for one or two gentlemen. A parlor, with two bedrooms adjoining, unfurnished; restaurant next door communicating; no family in the house. Apply at No. 732 Broadway, up stairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; is perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

BARGAINS.—RENTS TO SUIT THE TIMES. Basements, Offices and Lofts to let with or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET FOR $450—HOUSE NO. 27 WEST 21st-st., near 5th-av., in fine order; just painted. Apply as per bill

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars address BERKSHIRE, Box No. 121 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 16 acres of ground in lawn and garden, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed, having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. House contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, billiard room, bowling saloon, &c. Distant from New-York one hour by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—A stone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; fully furnished, and supplied with gas and cold water; stable and carriage house; to rent for the season at $100 per month. Apply to Prof. McVICKAR, No. 21 West 32d-st.

TO LET AT FISHKILL LANDING—A FURnished house containing nine rooms, kitchen and cellars. There are seven acres of land, covered with a profusion of the choicest varieties of fruits, trees and berries. A large, early and productive vegetable garden, partly made. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to MRS. T. GLOVER, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by Railroad; two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Land, from one to 15 acres. Good garden, elegant lawn, pure air and water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR THE Summer, with 9 rooms, garden, stable, &c., on the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil, five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Apply to A. H. BARTLETT, No. 426 Broadway, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN 4th av. and Broadway; superior location; rent low. Part of rent may be boarded out. Address R., Box No. 1,964 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, FURNISHED, AT West Farms, to rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,
now offering at prices below the cost of importation.
Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, 351
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av

TO DRY GOODS AND CARPET DEALERS.—The undersigned invites proposals for the purchase, for cash, of the stock of Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil-Cloths contained in the store No. 701 Greenwich st. The stock consists of about $12,000 worth of Carpets and Oil-Cloths, and $10,000 worth of Dry Goods. Inventory and goods can be seen on the premises. Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., as above. B. C. WANDELL, Assignee J. H. Townsend & Co.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1861.

MADAME WOLSTENHOLME—DE PARIS, Robes et Manteaux, No. 861 Broadway, New-York, has the honor to inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that she has just arrived from France, and has established herself in this City, where she hopes to be favored with their patronage. Every kind of dressmaking made on the most moderate terms. Mme. WOLSTENHOLME begs leave to state that she was three years connected with the establishment of Mme Fayall dressmaker to the Empress of the French and the Court of France.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS AT BINNS'—BROADWAY MILLINERY.—Largest and cheapest in the world. 10,000 straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children. Traveling Bonnets, Mourning Bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER for military purposes, 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 64 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 12 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,124 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—One of the prettiest places in the town, only 5 minutes' walk from the dépôt on the main street, and surrounded by none but first class residences. House is large and commodious, containing all the improvements of a city house, such as gas furnace, range, &c. The ground (about an acre) is tastefully laid out with shade and fruit trees evergreens, shrubbery, &c., and ample garden room to raise all the vegetables for own use. Also, carriage-house and stable. For particulars, inquire of WM. M. DAY, No. 89 Worth-st., or at the premises, Broad-st., corner South, Elizabeth. Trains run to and from Elizabeth nearly every hour through the day and evening.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; ice-house filled; garden planted; one span of horses; two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker; fine lot of poultry, &c., 45 minutes' from New York by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

NEWPORT COTTAGE FOR RENT.—THE cottage at the northwest corner of Bellevue and Narragansett avs, containing twelve bedrooms, two parlors dining-room, with furniture complete; barn, stable, garden, and two acres of land attached, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Harper. Apply to HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c. Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, large modern built house, carriage and stable, about one acre of ground, abundance of choice fruit, near the dépôt, will be sold for much less than its value if applied for soon. Also several pleasant houses to rent near the dépôt. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 2 ACRES of land, (with a new house,) suitable for a public house or a private residence, on Harlem River, with private dock. Also, private stable in 12th-st., near 3d-av. Also, house in West 50th st. Also, house in Harlem, beautifully situated. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No 49 3d-av.

AT NEWARK.—TO LET UNFURNISHED, A most desirable place in Newark, five minutes' walk from the several dépôts of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, may be leased from 1st of June to the 1st of April, 1862. Is very convenient for boarding purposes. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR TO LET—A very desirable house, with about one acre of land attached well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. House contains all modern improvements. Forty-five minutes from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to J. S. CALDWEL, No. 24 Pine-st., New York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT 5 acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post-road from New-York to Albany, about 1 mile south of the railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 22 Boorman place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE DEPOT—A fine place of five acres, handsomely laid out, a large stone house, two stories and attic; modern improvements. Will be exchanged for unencumbered City property. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL house, containing eight rooms, with an under cellar; large lot; situated on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Annadale Station. Excellent neighborhood. Price $1,500. G. A. COLE, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 50 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7 000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA, known as the Dr. Morris' place; 45 minutes from the City; house equally comfortable for Summer and Winter; lately put in complete order. Inquire of W. H. WUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—HOUSE AND LOT in Ellis place, Sing Sing; lot 60 by 128; house 24 by 34, and wing; two-story and basement, brick ten or twelve rooms in all; five years old. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT HAMILTON, with five acres of ground, fronting the Bay, with carriage-house, ice house, &c. Inquire at No. 58 Liberty-st. Room No. 12, second floor. A. B. VANDERPOEL.

TO LET IN RAHWAY, N. J.—A HOUSE SUITable for a moderate family; has every convenience for a country house; near dépôt; rent low to a good tenant, $250. Apply to JNO. B. ROSS, Rahway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
Two years success! The best pump for cisterns, wells, tanks, &c., and for forcing and throwing by hose to great heights and distances. The best protection against fire. JAMES M. EDNEY, Office No. 467½ Broadway.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, offers for sale 10,000 roses, verbenas, heliotropes' &c., in the very best of order at war prices.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—NOTICE—THE WAR.—Presidents or Secretaries of Insurance Companies are respectfully requested to send the names of any of their officers or clerks who have gone or purpose going to the war, stating the position they held or still hold with the Company, to the office of THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE GAZETTE, No. 79 Pine-st., New York. GILBERT E. CURRIE, Proprietor.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, coins, medals, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at office No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store: liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., near 6th-av., (Drs. BETHUNE and VAN NEST.) The annual renting of the pews of this church will occur on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 86 Irving-place.

WANTED—A HOME, BY ADOPTION, FOR AN infant girl, a few days old. Address INDEX, Box No 4,740 P. O.

MOSS.—FIVE HUNDRED BALES LOUISIANA moss, in large and small bales, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—OUTskirts of Bloomfield, Essex County; 13½ acres, cottage house, outbuildings, fruit trees, excellent well of water; pleasant, and perfectly healthy; possession at any time. Inquire of the owner, H. W. COLSTON, No. 86 Montgomery st., Jersey City, or of J. W. ENGLAND, City editor of *Tribune*.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM AND COUNtry seat, of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation; 4 to 5 hours, on the Sound, L. I. Large house and outbuildings complete; land very rich, and scenery magnificent. Price $23,000. Terms easy. No agent will be treated with. Address F. D., Box No. 134 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, FOR NOT less than 6 months, a large, furnished country or farm house, with several acres of land attached; must be within 20 miles of the City, near or on the North or Harlem River, and withal to be had at a moderate price or rent. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,270 New-York Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED ON THE Hudson, between Fort Washington and Hastings, for 4 months; a pair of horses no objection. Address, with terms and full particulars, to H. W. J., Box No. 193 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A NOTE MADE BY G. C. Sheldon, dated Allegheny, April 1, 1861, at five months for $554, to the order of Jas. Wiltse & Co., and payable at the Metropolitan Bank. Parties are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. E. T. TEFFT & Co.

FOUND—ON OR ABOUT APRIL 24, A SMALL black and white spaniel. The owner can have him by applying at No. 161 10th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washinnton are important, as indicating the course likely to be pursued by the European Governments in the pending war, shadowed forth in the attitude of the diplomats at the Capital. The Ministers Resident are represented to be utterly astounded at the exhibition of vigor on the part of the Administration, and the overwhelming response made by the people to the call of the Government for aid. Their last dispatches to Europe, if anything, exaggerate this great uprising of the people, and on those dispatches this Government will take definite action in preference to any which have gone before, based upon the condition in which the country was left at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. The President and Cabinet have no fear that the Government of either England or France will assume an attitude hostile to the Union on account of the blockade of the Southern ports.

We are still in uncertainty as to the truth of the important statement telegraphed from Harrisburgh, and published in yesterday morning's paper, to the effect that Ex-Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE was about to join Col. ANDERSON at Cincinnati, and take a command under him on the side of the Union. Col. ANDERSON, it seems, did make the statement imputed to him, but it was based on intelligence which he himself had received but a short time previously, from Lieut. TILDEN, an aide-de-camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the Ohio troops. Lieut. TILDEN received the information in a letter from a friend in Kentucky, who asked him to acquaint Col. ANDERSON with the fact. A dispatch from Louisville states that the story is disbelieved there, as well as in Lexington and Frankfort; but the same dispatch also states the significant fact that the whereabouts of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is unknown. It may be that there is more truth in the report than Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S friends are at present willing to admit.

Gen. BUTLER, who has recently distinguished himself for prompt and efficient service in the Department of Annapolis, has been promoted by the Administration to be Major-General, and has been ordered to report at Washington. He will, doubtless, be assigned to some post where his executive abilities can be exercised to the best advantage. One rumor gives Fortress Monroe as his probable destination, with a view to operations against Norfolk and Richmond. Brevet Major-General CADWALLADER is assigned to the command of the Department of Annapolis, in place of Gen BUTLER.

The position of Baltimore having been sufficiently assured by the presence of additional troops from Pennsylvania, under Gen CADWALLADER, the Massachusetts Sixth and the New-York Eighth yesterday returned to their old encampment at the Relay House. Half the artillery originally taken with them was left on Federal Hill.

The supposition of our Washington correspondent regarding the disposition of the fourteen additional regiments ordered from this City and Brooklyn proves to have been correct. An order was yesterday issued by the War Department directing that nine of them be sent to Fortress Monroe, and the remaining five to Washington. In connection with the transfer of General BUTLER to Fort Monroe, the fact of the concentration of so large a body of men there may be considered as significant.

A dispatch from Wheeling states that passengers over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the East have been forced to return, the Secessionists having blown up two culverts on the road near Harper's Ferry, and removed the rails. They stated that they were detained fourteen hours by the rebel troops, who numbered some three thousand. The rebels were in expectation of an immediate attack.

Great activity now exists at the Brooklyn and other Navy-yards, in making preparations for the blockade of the Southern ports. We publish elsewhere a list of the vessels already in commission, including both those regularly belonging to the Navy, and those which have been taken temporarily for the service. This list, which already numbers about forty, will doubtless be largely increased. The steamers *Mount Vernon, Thomas Freeborn, Resolute* and *Reliance*, went into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and left immediately under sealed orders.

Another military encampment of State troops was broken up in Missouri on the 13th inst., by the Union men. The encampment was situated at St. Joseph, and the men, numbering some two hundred, were mostly armed with the guns recently taken from the United States Arsenal at Liberty. Enlisting for the Federal Army still goes on briskly in St. Louis, notwithstanding the recent difficulties between the soldiers and the mob. The Coroner's jury, in the case of the victims of the second tragedy, have rendered a verdict which is perfectly non-committal as to the responsibility for the occurrence.

A special order issued from the Adjutant-General's office at Albany announces that companies of volunteers regularly accepted, but not yet attached to organized regiments, will be forthwith assigned to regiments by the Commanders of the various Military Depôts, and elections for field officers will be held when the proper number of companies are aggregated. Under this order several new regiments have already been organized at Elmira, where some ninety companies are assembled.

The Massachusetts Legislature yesterday passed the appropriation bill for three million dollars for State expenses, as well as the bill providing for a loan of seven millions to the Federal Government.

The mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 4th inst, were received last evening. They bring advices no later than those by the *Saxonia*; but from more perfect files of English journals, we extract various articles of interest upon American topics. The British Press and people seem to have decided to respect the blockade established by President LINCOLN, and to accept his definition of Southern privateering as piracy. From the Continent we have as yet no echo of the American news.

The *Great Eastern* is loading with grain and flour for Liverpool, and will depart on the 25th inst., carrying freight and passengers.

The weather yesterday was cool and bracing, being very favorable for the practice of the troops at the different encampments. The regiments all take great interest in the drill, many of the officers and men entering enthusiastically into the work of preparation so necessary for them before going into active service. The men at the encampments at Yorkville, Hamilton park, Jones' Wood and Turtle Bay, appear in excellent spirits, the prevailing sentiment being an irrepressible desire to be called into active service as soon as possible.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, passed a resolution discontinuing the *Daily News* and the *Day Book* as Corporation papers. The use of Reservoir Square was granted to the State authorities for the erection of temporary barracks. A concurrence was had with the other Board in extending the hospitalities of the City to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, there was one conviction of forgery, and several pleas in minor cases taken. In all, eight cases were disposed of. The calendar is nearly clear, and the Court will soon adjourn, when Judge MCCUNN will take command of his Regiment.

The Stock Market continued firm, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher on the Border State Stocks yesterday. Among the Railways, New-York Central was active, at 73 ₱ cent, and Illinois Central 66 to 67 ₱ cent.

Less activity was discernible in Cotton and Flour yesterday, though prices of the latter favored buyers. Wheat continued quite brisk, and desirable lots were held with more firmness. A good demand prevailed for Corn, but at rather lower rates. Oats attracted more attention. Sugars, Tallow and Common Rosin were pretty freely sought after. Coffee, Molasses, Provisions, Rice, Hay and Whisky were moderately dealt in. Hops were inquired for. The freight market was less active.

Blockade of the Mississippi—How Can it be Maintained.

The blockade which has, probably, by this time, been practically instituted in all the ports and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, will soon be a matter of deep concern to the commercial interests of New-Orleans, and, indeed, the whole valley above that city, and turn a portion of the public attention to the mouths of the Mississippi River, from which commercial vessels are henceforth, for a season, to be excluded, and privateers, if it is possible to send them to sea, are to enter upon their hazardous cruises.

The Mississippi River discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, about 110 miles below New-Orleans, by two principal outlets, known on the river as the *Northeast* and the *Southwest Passes*.

The point of bifurcation of the river is about ninety-five miles below the city, and is known to the pilots and boatmen as the *Head of the Passes*. The depth of the Mississippi, so shallow at its mouth, above this point ranges from less than 100 feet to over 170 feet—and its average width below New-Orleans is very nearly half a mile.

The current during the Spring and Summer months, while the water is high, is very strong—averaging not less than two and a half miles an hour—and serves greatly to facilitate the purpose of a privateer, of slipping to sea in defiance of the vigilance of a blockading squadron.

The principal channel, or chief outlet of the commerce, as well as the waters of the Mississippi, is now the more westwardly of its two great arms—that known as the *Southwest Pass*—and is the only one by which vessels drawing over fifteen feet water can at all stages of the tide cross the bar which is found at the point where the waters of the river encounter those of the Gulf.

The other great outlet, known as the *Northeast Pass*, enters the sea at a point some twenty-five miles, measured along the coast, east of the mouth of the Southwest Pass.

This Northeast Pass was formerly the chief channel by which commercial vessels passed to and from the Mississippi; but it is now, by reason of natural changes to which all the channels have been subjected in the last century, so filled up as to be barely navigable for craft drawing about eight feet water, and for these only in favorable conditions of tide and weather.

Midway between these two principal passes, and almost equally bisecting the angle formed between them, is another channel, leading from the Mississippi River to the Gulf, and known as the *South Pass*; which was also used a good deal before the American Revolution, by vessels drawing not over eight or nine feet of water, but which is now so filled up by deposits as to have become practically unfit for navigation.

In addition to these three outlets, there is yet another channel leading to the Gulf, of great importance, and known as the *Pass à l'Outre*—formed by the bifurcation of the Northeast Pass; but which, though narrower than the Northeast Pass itself, is yet both straighter and deeper than that channel, and furnishes the best and shortest passage for eastwardly bound vessels, drawing not over 11 or 12 feet of water, or even 13 feet, with a steam-tug to help them through.

The distance from the navigable channel across the bar, at the mouth of the Southwest Pass to that at the mouth of the *Pass à l'Outre*, is about thirty miles. It will be perceived, therefore, that to effectually blockade the port of New-Orleans, by vessels cruising off the mouths of the Mississippi, will require not only great vigilance, but the use of many well-armed vessels of light draft, and an increasing look-out at the three navigable entrances to the river, as well as at the mouths of the outlets of Lake Ponchartrain, in the rear of the city.

This difficulty will be increased by the great widths of the mouths of the river, and the heavy fogs which will prevail there, serving frequently to veil, for long periods, the hull of a vessel lying within a few hundred yards of the man-of-war in search of her.

The difficulty is also increased by the light and loose nature of the bottom of the river on the bars, which is so movable and almost fluid, that a privateer of light draft, yet drawing more than the actual depth of the water, may leave the channel, and sometimes escape in a dense fog, while a blockading vessel might be actually crossing the bar.

A vessel receives such aid from the current that it may go safely to sea, with the wind right, though its keel may cut two or even three feet into the soft mud on the bottom of the river.

The difficulty of maintaining this blockade will be further increased by the extensive means possessed by the insurgents at New-Orleans of arming their numerous and powerful steam-tugs, and other available craft, and descending, at favorable periods, in sufficient force to engage the lighter vessels at the outlet of the particular Pass at which the blockading squadron happens, for the moment, to be the weakest.

It is not to be doubted that a very large force of steam-vessels will be required to fully guard the several mouths of the Mississippi; and it has therefore been suggested to the Government, by an engineer whom we have reason to believe is capable of forming a correct opinion in the premises, that the blockade of the Mississippi River could be far more easily and effectually maintained *by taking possession of the point known as the Head of the Passes*—the point of divergence of the three principal outlets—and placing well-armed vessels and a land or floating battery or two just above and at that point, so as completely to command all the outlets of the river at once. The character of the Mississippi and both its shores are represented to be extremely favorable to the institution of this form of inland blockade.

The borders of the river at the Head of the Passes, and indeed nearly all the way up to Fort Jackson and St. Philip, are composed of a soft and very unstable muddy material, of which the surface is but one or two feet above the level of the river, and but three or four feet above that of the Gulf of Mexico; in fact, at the Head of the Passes, and twenty miles or more above that point, there are numerous places where the salt water of the Gulf is separated from the fresh water of the river by nothing but these soft banks of mud, frequently not more than two or three hundred yards, or even less than that in width, where half a dozen men, in a few hours, can open a canal through which the water of the Mississippi will rush out into the Gulf, and speedily cut itself a passage of great width and depth.

Just such an artificial outlet was actually formed some years ago by a boatman, to enable him to take his skiff by a short cut from the river into the Gulf; when the water poured through his ditch with such violence that it was but a short period before it dug out a channel for itself half as wide as the Mississippi, and sixty feet in depth.

It was accordingly proposed to the Administration, some time since, to take possession of the Head of the Passes, where steamers may lie in safety by these mud shores, and intercept every craft that attempts to enter or leave the river. Their position here would be perfectly secure against surprise. An artificial outlet from the river to the Gulf above their position, on each shore, would place an impassable moat between their batteries and any approaching force.

We do not know what plan has been decided on for holding the mouths of the Mississippi below the forks, which are in the possession of the Rebel forces. But it would appear to us that the plan of securing the head of the passes would afford at once a speedy, cheap and most effectual process of enforcing a rigid and impenetrable blockade, cutting off all possible communication between the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.

If this commanding point is not immediately secured by the Government, it will doubtless be occupied by the Insurgents, and the Administration will then be compelled to maintain their blockade altogether by outside steamers.

Southern Repudiation.

The repudiation of Southern securities, which is rendered almost inevitable by secession, is among the evils from which, whatever may be the result of their insane war, the Southern States will never recover. For a State or nation to think of occupying a respectable position in the popular opinion of the world, that refuses, whether from necessity or organic knavery, to pay its honest debts, is one of the absurdities of the Southern brain. Bankruptcy, from whatever cause, is one of the sins that nations neither forget nor forgive. They will admit of no explanation or excuse. Payment is what they demand, and that alone will command their respect—that only will vindicate faith or preserve honor.

The causes which render repudiation a necessity with the Southern States, will not lessen the obliquy which will be heaped upon them. If they shall be successful in achieving what they call their independence, at a price which shall exhaust all their resources and render them unable, even if they were willing, to pay, the questions will be asked why they embarked in a struggle that cost them so much? What great evil was to be avoided, or what good achieved, by a revolution, one effect of which was to defraud their creditors of their honest dues? These questions, we apprehend, it will be found difficult to answer. They were subject to no aggression. They were suffering no wrong. The compact into which they entered was kept by everybody but themselves. The Constitution which they assisted in framing, and which they were pledged to support, was violated by nobody but themselves.

The Union into which they voluntarily entered was as benign in its influences towards the Southern as towards the Northern States, and they enjoyed their full share of its protection and its blessings. No power oppressed, no usurpation trenched upon their rights. From sheer caprice, or what in the world's estimation is worse, for the sake of building up a civilization based upon the degradation and enslavement of a race, for the sake of establishing an oligarchy upon the coerced and unpaid labor—the unrequited toil of four millions of men, and with the ultimate design of spreading the institution of Slavery by the robbery and conquest of nations to the equator, they broke their compact, repudiated the Constitution, armed themselves against the freest and best Government in the world, and through a causeless war, that ended in bankruptcy, created a necessity, or furnished an excuse for repudiation, in the cost that the struggle had occasioned them.

There will thus be no excuse to honorable minds, found for repudiation in this rebellion, or revolution, if it shall become such. It will but add insult to fraud and knavery, and all men will so regard it. We have heard much of Southern chivalry and Southern honor. Repudiation will convert these terms into the language of contempt and ridicule, and make them synonymous with knavery. When the Southern merchant shall ask for credit, he will be reminded of repudiation, and his request answered by derision. When a Southern city shall issue its bonds, they will be hissed from Change. When a Southern State shall ask for a loan, it will be pointed to Southern stocks that went down and down in the market until they disappeared at last into the oblivion that reigns beneath the financial cypher, and its petition will be rejected with contempt. When a crisis which demands immediate possession of funds shall arise, they will be compelled to resort to extra taxation, for they will have no credit to enable them to borrow. The people, catching the idea from the example of the State, will repudiate taxation. Forced contributions, coerced by military power, will be the result, and the curse of anarchy will follow as the punishment of the future for the dishonesty of the present.

SIGNIFICANT.—The proclamation of Gov. LETCHER, prohibiting exportation from Virginia of "any flour, grain, beef, pork, or other provisions," is significant. It proves what has often been asserted, and as often denied, that there is a growing scarcity of these actual necessaries for the armies gathering there. With the ocean closed against her, and her northern and western supplies cut off, Virginia will find it difficult to support the fifty thousand soldiers present and the other fifty thousand coming, of whom she boasts so much. These thousands, be they more or less, must eat. They must have bread and meat, and these are being hard to come at. Besides, they cost money, and with an empty exchequer, the difficulty will be increased. Her banks have suspended, and a stay law has been passed by her Legislature. She has no credit outside of her own territory, and no means of making it available if she had. Her own people have become chary of bank shinplasters, based upon vaults filled with moonshine. They are slow to part with their "flour, grain, beef, pork, or other provisions," for these worthless promises to pay, while current coin has gone with the last year's snow. There will be a good many hungry people in Virginia to curse the treason of their betrayers before the year wanes.

The New Barbary.

Some eighty years ago, in a letter to the philanthropic HARTLEY, FRANKLIN expressed his apprehensions lest the success of the private-armed vessels employed in the Revolution, and in the prior French wars, should have given the American people too strong a relish "*for that most mischievous kind of gaining mixed with blood.*" "I do not wish," he added, "to see a new Barbary rising in America, and our long extended coast occupied by *piratical States.*" He little thought that in less than a century his worst fears in this regard would be realized. The privateering proclamation of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the privateering act of the Confederate Congress, with the numerous applications that are reported for letters-of-marque and reprisal, menace us too clearly with a new Barbary that shall eclipse the infamy of the old.

In its best estate, and in its most legitimate form, privateering is only a shade removed from piracy. Before the end of the sixteenth century, it had been the most common thing in the world to rob and plunder on the high seas without a commission. About this time it was discovered that it would be convenient to organize this maritime robbery, and make the crimes of men in some regard useful to the State. It was in the year 1570 that the Prince of Orange issued perhaps the first commission known to have been issued to a privateer. The revolted provinces of the Low Countries were engaged in a desperate struggle with the bigoted and bloody PHILIP, and the impoverished Prince determined to replenish his empty Exchequer by granting commissions, in his capacity of sovereign, authorizing his adherents to cruise against the ships of Spain. There were any number of freebooters in those days who were ready to engage in the trade on their own account, and none the less ready to enter into it in partnership with the Prince. A large fleet was soon equipped, and they rushed into a miscellaneous pillage of the commerce not only of Spain, but of the Netherlands, and of all other countries. It was said that their own land suffered from the depredation of these self-styled "beggars of the sea," not less than from the oppression and cruelty of the Duke of Alva. They soon acquired a terrible fame, and in spite of their commissions, when they were caught by Spain and other nations, they were regarded and punished as pirates.

The Prince was in many respects more careful and considerate than JEFFERSON DAVIS in the issue of his commissions, but it was impossible to prevent the excesses in which his privateersmen indulged. He established a very strict discipline for his fleet, in very minute particulars, and exacted implicit obedience to the articles of war. In order to do the devil's work to the best advantage, he ordered every captain to make provision for a minister on board his ship to preach God's word. If throats were to be cut, it was indispensable, in his judgment, to "preserve Christian piety among the crew." No one was to exercise any command in the fleet but native Netherlanders, unless by virtue of a special commission. No man was to be admitted who had ever suffered of justice, or who was not of good name and fame. JEFFERSON DAVIS overlooks all these considerations. He is indifferent to everything but plunder. He will issue a commission to any one who can lend a hand to rob and scuttle a ship, and can give security for the observance of the "laws of the Confederate States." He makes no provision for the "Christian piety" of his freebooters, nor for the preaching of the Gospel among them; and the more they have "suffered of justice," the more likely they would be in the nineteenth century to make available privateersmen. He makes no distinction, in issuing his commissions, between foreigners and natives—but grants them to all persons indiscriminately who will consent to prey upon Northern commerce without regard to the laws of humanity, or the laws of nature, or any other laws than the "laws of the Confederate States."

With all his disposition to prevent and reform the abuses incident to his new fashion of navy, the Prince of Orange could not overcome them, and his privateersmen preyed upon the commerce of the world, and were treated as the enemies of mankind. Not only was it impossible for him to exercise any control over the minor pirates of his fleet, but even the more distinguished corsairs, who had risen to dignities, and were styled Admirals, refused to give any account of their expeditions, and plundered without any responsibility, beyond the imminent danger to their necks. So it will be with the "beggars of the sea" sailing under the commissions, or the letters-of marque and reprisal, of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He knows perfectly well that none but slave-traders, professed pirates, escaped convicts and gallows-birds generally, would, in this age, accept a commission to rob and plunder private property on the high seas, any more readily than a commission to steal, burn and murder, on dry land. He knows, and all the world knows, that any one accepting such a commission, on the pretence of pillaging the commerce of the Northern and loyal States of the Union, would use it as an excuse and license to capture and rob every ship, of whatever flag, that he might encounter in his desperate business. And yet, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS expresses a most innocent admiration of the fact that President LINCOLN should promise to treat all men as pirates whom he catches in any such piratical expedition. Privateersmen sailing under the flag of an unrecognized government, are pirates in the strictest definition of the term, and are, by all nations, hung as pirates. Even the organized and independent Government of the old Barbary States could not issue such commissions, and protect the marauders who acted under them from the halter; and it would be strange if the world should pay any more respect to the paper warrants of the new Barbary that has been inaugurated on our Southern coast.

WHISKY AND SWEARING.—Speaking of the rebel forces at Memphis, a Chicago paper says: "They drink an immensity of whisky, and swear terrible vengeance against the North." Doubtless, if swearing would conquer the North, we should have been a subdued people long ago; or if drinking whisky by the Southwestern forces would have subjugated us, our necks would have been in the yoke a good many weeks since. But thanks to the gods, swearing is a very harmless mode of warfare, and drinking whisky hurts nobody but the topers who swallow it. Great oaths are very different things from great guns, and light profanity bears no resemblance to light artillery. We do not pretend to be very skillful in the science of war, but our present impression is that we had rather meet ten thousand men armed to the teeth with "red-eye" than a hundred with Minie muskets with long sharp bayonets on the end of them, in their hands. So long as the Memphis rebels do nothing but drink whisky and swear vengeance, we of the North may sleep soundly o' nights. Let them fire away.

The Health of the Army.

Early in July, in the next session of Congress, a new War bill will be prepared to enable the Government to meet the exigences of the present situation. It will be a measure of the utmost importance, and we trust will have upon it all the light which the widest military experience and the best medical science can give. The Army should be made into a perfect machine for the most complete service. All unsuitable regulations, belonging to a routine now cast aside in the best European military systems, should be summarily thrown overboard. Many rules which were adapted to our forces, scattered over a distant frontier, should be allowed, under our present circumstances, a more lax interpretation. Wants which were never felt in time of peace should now be filled up.

We learn, for instance, from the able report of the "Central Association of Relief," in this City, that the War Department has enough, or can soon order enough, of lint and bandages for the wounded, but that it has not certain other apparently very necessary articles for the hospitals—such as cotton nightgowns for the sick, flannel bandages for the abdomen, and others of a similar nature. Now an army-list ought to be complete for its purpose. If these things are necessary for the recovery of the sick and wounded, a Government like ours ought not to be obliged to call on private individuals for them. It should do its own work thoroughly.

The late notorious Secretary of War, FLOYD, put forth, in 1859, the following humane General Order No. 3:

"1. Purchases by the Subsistence Department of 'pickles,' 'sour krout,' 'dried fruits,' and 'fresh vegetables,' unless for the sick in hospital, are prohibited for the future.

2. Two 'issues' per week of 'desiccated vegetables,' may be made in lieu of 'beans' and 'rice.'

3. When 'fresh beef' can be procured at 6½ cents or less, per pound, net weight, it will be issued to the troops five times per week."

"Of the disastrous effect of this General Order," says the *Medical Times*, "we are furnished with an instance by a medical friend, who, in 1859, acted as medical officer to a large military command moving from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake. For 900 miles the troops were provided with no vegetable anti-scorbutic, except a few insipid desiccated vegetables. Scurvy began to show itself. Application was made for pickles to be issued to the men. The reply was, that the commissary had no pickles! 'Buy them of the traders and sutlers,' was the surgeon's reply. The commissary answered, and as a military man, very properly, 'Doctor, General Order No 3 forbids me to purchase them.' The men were thus deprived of proper food, and scurvy was not slow in manifesting itself. During the term of years, the statistics of which we have just quoted, the cost of maintaining our army amounted to fully seventy-five millions of dollars. Compared to the various rates paid for the transportation of everything in the remote wilds of the West, the economy evinced by General Order No. 3, of March 4 1859, was pitiful, scandalous, shameful, and inhuman, and seems as if intended for effect. We leave it to political journals to discuss 'flour contracts,' &c., but in the name of humanity we protest, as medical men, against such orders as that we copy."

How this regulation has worked, on a wider scale, may be seen from the *Medical Statistics of the United States Army*, just published. We are told there (page 324) that, in five years, ending Dec. 31, 1859, out of an army of about 14,000 men, scattered over the country, there were *two thousand eight hundred and three* cases of scurvy!

We are credibly informed that the Massachusetts Regiment, encamped in the Capitol at Washington, had, for the first ten days, not a single vegetable, and fresh meat but once! Such fare as this is a disgrace to our Commissariat. It may be necessary not to enjoin vegetables as a necessary ration, on account of the difficulty of transport, but certainly they should be allowed whenever they can be easily procured. Nothing has saved our men in Washington from scurvy but their own purchases of fruit.

This ought not to be. Men who have abandoned business and homes for the sake of defending the Government, should at least be fed as well as day-laborers.

Our mechanics and farmers are accustomed to good, nourishing fare. They do not, of course, ask for luxuries. They are willing to make sacrifices. But salt pork and hard bread, continued day after day, even with the occasional variety of a ham or a loaf of new bread, is not the kind of food to fight well on. We are aware that the Government has been caught somewhat unprepared, by the rapidity with which the regiments have moved on Washington. It is not the present managers of the commissariat we would criticize, so much as the prescribed rations. Let the War bill include fresh vegetables as a ration, wherever they can be easily procured.

Another great evil, which perhaps can be cured by new Army regulations, is the bad cookery. A military surgeon of the service has tersely said that, "Beans kill more than bullets." We lay it down as a primary law, that no American by instinct knows anything about cooking; least of all an American man. It would be true of the whole country, that "*bread* kills more than bullets;" and, if this dreadful rebellion is ever traced by some future Buckle to a material cause, it will, very probably, be to the horrible Southern cooking, which had soured the temper, and disordered the brain of the men of the Slave States with a morose dyspepsia. The present cooking of the Army, whether of beans, bread or meat, is enough to turn them all traitors, or to do the work of the enemy at once without shot or blow.

Now, in the new regulations, as has been suggested by the Medical authorities here, why not have in each company a professional employed cook, or pay one of the soldiers, who has truly learned the business, for this extra labor, so that the constitutions of our soldiers might not be utterly impaired, before they were fairly in battle. We believe this arrangement would save more lives and impart more vigor to our men than any other means of so simple a kind.

Good digestive and well-cooked food are even more necessary for a warrior than a man of peace. Half of the fearful diarrhœas, dysenteries, choleras, and the like diseases, which are the worst enemies of the soldier, are either caused or stimulated by bad cookery. If we had the French genius for cookery, we might trust to the common soldiers doing their own cooking; but we have not, and so must have recourse to education and a thorough training. Let us have, then, professional *army-cooks*, who can also shoulder a musket when the emergency comes.

In guarding the health of the Army, great care should also be taken in regard to *vaccination*. We already see how the rebel forces are scourged by small-pox. Ours will soon begin to show this dreadful disease, unless prompt measures be taken thoroughly to vaccinate the whole Army. There seem to be certain conditions, whether of atmosphere or soil, which are favorable to the development of small-pox in a crowded community, even when many of the individuals have been long since apparently protected. We trust the surgeons at Washington and Annapolis will look to this speedily.

Subjugation.

Among the humbugs of these times there is none so preposterous as this idea of subjugation, and yet there is no word in the English language upon which so many changes have been rung. If a fort threatened by secession is reinforced by the Government, it is denounced as an effort at subjugation. If a regiment is raised to defend the Capitol from lawless invasion, it is denounced as an attempt at subjugation. If an army is called for to defend the country and maintain the integrity of the Union against an armed rebellion, it is stigmatized as a preparation for subjugation. If the President of the United States issues his proclamation calling upon all good citizens to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution, the cry of subjugation is raised, and the President is denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. When it is asserted that the fundamental principle that underlies all representative or popular Government, that the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, and acting in a constitutional way, shall control, it is denounced as a heresy, and as equivalent to subjugation.

It is time that this senseless cry of subjugation should be stifled, or estimated at its proper value. When the Southern States threw off their allegiance to the Government, and, after plundering the Federal property, arrayed themselves in open and armed rebellion against its authority, there was but one of two courses to pursue—the one to submit to a dissolution of the Union, acknowledge that the Government was powerless to perpetuate itself, allow the process of disintegration to be limited only by the voluntary forbearance of treason; and the other to call into activity the latent power and energies of the Government for its own vindication and perpetuation. The first would be a confession that this Republic was a myth, the Union a fable, and the thirty millions of American people without a Government. Between these two alternatives no loyal man could hesitate—no patriotic citizen pause in his choice.

The war on the part of the Government is simply to enforce the law, uphold the Constitution, and perpetuate itself. The idea of subjugation is simply ridiculous unless the putting down of the most causeless treason, the wickedest rebellion that human depravity ever embarked in, is subjugation. The constitutional rights of no State will be interfered with. The rebellious States will be kept in the Union by the strong arm of power, if need be, and the integrity of the Government maintained. It may as well be understood first as last, by all the States, that the twenty millions of loyal people are in earnest in their patriotic movement to uphold the Constitution as it is; that they have armed in its defence, and will maintain its sway from the Gulf to the great lakes, and from ocean to ocean. They do not propose to subjugate any State, nor any people, but every State and every people within the boundaries of the Union, as they are fixed by the Constitution, must be content to live under the institutions of this country as they came down to us from the fathers.

If to do this it be necessary to fight, they will certainly fight. With numbers and means and patriotism, and above all, justice and right on their side, the result cannot be doubtful. If it be necessary to conquer a peace that shall secure the stability of the Union, to march to the Gulf, then they will march to the Gulf, not in a spirit of conquest, not for the purpose of subjugation, but in defense of the right, and for the purpose of handing down to future generations the free institutions of this country unimpaired, as they were handed over to this generation by the great and good men who founded them. This is what the loyal millions of the American people intend to do, and they will surely accomplish their purpose.

Angel and Fiend.

Day by day we have new revelations of the spirit of Baltimore and of the character of the assassins of the 19th of April. The leaders in the dastardly outrage of that day it is now well known were men who had enjoyed the hospitalities of that portion of the country which has remained faithful to the laws; but after the cowardly assaults there were further developments, to two of which our attention has been specially directed, as showing woman in her true and generous state, and woman degraded by wrath and selfishness.

Immediately after the massacre, when some of those noble sons of Massachusetts, who so promptly responded to the call of their country, had fallen, pierced with treacherous bullets, or with skulls fractured by paving-stones, two women hurried to the place to which their maimed bodies had been carried. One, the daughter of an English Admiral, married to a citizen of Baltimore, came with woman's heart to offer succor to the wounded, and with the energy and courage which every true woman shows in a labor of humanity, overbore all remonstrances of the police, and insisted that the two most dangerously injured should be taken to her own luxurious home, where they were nursed and tenderly cared for. This lady had lived in Boston, and was true to its better spirit, no less than to her own womanly instincts.

The other, also from Boston, "the wife of a former Milk-street merchant, deeply interested in cotton-spinning, and resident but little over a year in Baltimore," came likewise to visit the wounded; not to offer succor, but to bring gibes and reproaches; not to bind up their wounds, but to torture them with her unwomanly and treasonable taunts; not to console, by telling them it was sweet and noble to die for one's country, but to jeer at them as having been "rightly served;" not to bow in humble admiration before their patriotic loyalty, but with harsh voice to ask, "What business they had to come to Baltimore?"

The savage, dancing around his pinioned victim, thrusting burning pine-knots into his quivering flesh, and gloating over his agony, does but follow the customs of his tribe, and may have a tender heart when compared with this fiendish woman. We leave her the enjoyment of the congenial secession *society* of Baltimore, and

——"Those thorns which in the bosom lodge,
To prick and sting it."

S.

Horrible Burning Fluid Accident.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 16.

In Manchester, Mass., last evening, a little child of FRANCIS CUSHOLM set fire to a can of burning fluid, with matches, by which the child and its mother were burned to death.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

The English Press on the Blockade of the Southern Ports.

Protection of British Interests in the American Waters.

The mails and newspaper packages by the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., were received in this City last evening.

The news has been mainly anticipated by the arrival of the *Saxonia*.

From our more perfect files of London papers we derive, however, various extracts of interest relative to American topics.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH.

Views and Intentions of the British Government—The Friends in the Great Western Railway of Canada—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

The newspapers by the steamer bearing this letter will inform you of the course taken by the British Government with regard to American matters as announced by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons on Thursday night, but I believe I am in a position to inform you of what has since then been determined on by the Cabinet. If you will refer to your file of the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, you will find the views of the conservative opposition very plainly stated in the second leading article. In that article it is stated that war between England and the Federal Government is now inevitable as a less evil than a suspension of the cotton trade, and a question is put to the Government whether it is in contemplation to send out at once armed vessels to Lake Ontario to protect, by force if necessary, British interests there. I believe I am correctly informed that the steamer conveying this letter bears dispatches to the authorities at Halifax, with inclosures to the British Admiral on the station, requiring him at once to relieve such one or more vessels from the fleet for that service. From the quarter whence this information reaches me, I feel assured that it may be received with implicit confidence, and I regret to add, that unless your affairs have now taken a more pacific turn, that England will shortly be either with the Northern States or against them. In the highest official circles, I assure you, war is already regarded as all but unavoidable, and such being the case, it may not be difficult to provoke.

The question of blockade is, I need not say, where the shoe will first pinch. It is alleged, whether correctly or incorrectly you will be best able to say, that Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration played fast and loose with the Paris declarations of the Great Powers at the close of the Russian war. The doctrine held by you in 1812, that free ships made free goods, was assented to by Lord CLARENDON, on the express understanding that the United States were to accede to what on other questions was agreed to by the other Powers; but it is said that you have broken off entirely from that engagement, and are now to put in force those doctrines which this country has discarded and against which you fought. This is pronounced unprincipled, as it will unquestionably prove inconvenient and embarrassing. To warn off ships approaching the Southern seaboard, and to capture them if they persist in going in, will, as a matter of course, upset all calculations of merchants and shipowners, not to say that it will completely cut off the supply of cotton. An early howl is, therefore, to be looked for from our shipowners, and, smarting under the interruption of the Cotton trade, as all classes will do, high words must follow the first authenticated act of warning, and should there be any seizures, a collision will not easily be warded off. It is a pity that a resort to blockade has been deemed necessary, as, but for that, trouble with this country would not only have been prevented, but President LINCOLN would have had the sympathy of a large section of the British people. Perhaps he may have seen his way to make a blockade a mere matter of form to British vessels and, in that case, I believe no harm will come of a powerful fleet being in the Chesapeake, in perhaps a week or ten days after you receive this.

When you turn over your newspaper files, you will perceive that the money market has not been influenced by the unfavorable American news, and that funds are, if anything, quoted higher than they were a week ago. The reason of that is that a little more confidence is entertained as to the continuance of peace on the Continent. Why your troubles are still inoperative is that the probability is still clung to that compromise of some kind or other will still be effected. An attack on Washington, or a further effusion of blood, will, however, speedily get over this feeling, and then you may depend on it that the money market here will respond sensitively to every change in Wall-street. But as matters are, American securities are already quite a drug, and could only command buyers with the inducement of large sacrifices. A day or two ago it was rumored that an enormous quantity of bonds mortgages and shares had been received from New-York and elsewhere to be realized at what they should bring, but they do not appear to have been offered. It was, I believe, intended to bring out a second batch of the Atlantic railway, but the attempt has not been made. Some other new things, and among them some oil spring schemes, that I might name, have not been moved in either, and are for the present hopeless speculations. In fact, old established American railways are just waiting the next steamer's news to come down by the run.

While talking to you of railways, I may say that the article which has just appeared in the *Bankers' Magazine*, on the Grand Trunk of Canada, represents, as far as I can ascertain, the views of the more influential of the share and bondholders. They seem determined to close the line from the one end to the other, and to keep it closed until what they call a satisfaction has been obtained. Nor does their case altogether seem a fair one. When Mr. WINCES, the reciprocity treaty man, held office in Canada, he and his colleagues brought out the Grand Trunk in an official form, and it is alleged that either the shares were taken on the security of the Province, or they were put upon the market by false pretences; and on either supposition it is held that those interested must be protected from all loss. Canada, it is said, and very truly, was benefited enormously by the Grand Trunk Railway; and as land is abundant in the province, and the province would be benefited by increased emigration at the expense of land, the Canadian Government should, it is said, at least come forward and put the ill used share and bondholders on something like the same footing as the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Should action be at once taken by the shareholders in this matter, I am afraid there will be general dissatisfaction in Western Canada. So far as I understand, the Western Canadians are groaning under a ministry which holds office in an unconstitutional manner by the votes of the Frenchmen of Lower Canada. Will the disaffected hold out their hands to to you, or you hold out your hands to them, for a reconstruction of the Federal North on a new basis?

The weather continues seasonable and fine, and gives promise of an abundant harvest. The breadth under crop is enormous, and the young shoots are advanced and healthy. The strike among the operatives still continues, and other workmen begin to kick against the system of payment by the hour. Last night it was announced in Parliament that our Princess ALICE is about to be given away to another Dutchman, and the nation burdened with the payment of her keep.

THE BLOCKADE LIKELY TO BE EFFECTIVE.

From the London Times' City Article, May 3.

The commercial telegrams to-day from America describe business as having been brought to a total stand, and quote the rate of exchange 106¾. The accession of Virginia to the Southern Confederation gives it an additional population of 1,500,000, of whom only 500,000 are slaves. The relative populations of the various sections of the country are now as follows: 6,600,000 the seceding States, including Virginia; 5,800,000 the other Slave States; and 19,200,000 the Free States. As 44 per cent. of the population of the seceding States consists of slaves, the contest is terribly unequal as regards numbers; but the South have the advantage in the fact of the country being inconvenient and unhealthy for an invading force at the approaching season. Still, as the Slave States depend upon their ability to export their cotton and to import the greater part of the food for their slaves, *it is impossible to conceive that, under such a blockade as it will be in the power of the North to institute, they can maintain their resistance for any very protracted period.*

From the London Times, May 3.

MR. EWART'S question last night was not inopportune, for the papers just received give the proclamation of President DAVIS, authorizing the issue of letters-of-marque. The South has few ships; the people of the Slave States are not sailors, and allow their trade to be carried on in Northern bottoms; so that the North has every advantage in waging a war, so far as blockade and the transport of troops by sea are concerned. President DAVIS now ventures on the extremest act of hostility to which a ruler can resort. Privateering has been abolished by the European Powers since 1856; but it will be remembered that when, after the Congress of Paris in 1856, England proposed to the United States to join in this combination Secretary MASON rejected the proposal, on the ground that privateering was justifiable in itself, and absolutely necessary for a nation which did not keep up great naval armaments. In the present case however, the Government at Washington threatens to treat privateers as pirates, on the ground that the authority they sail under has no legal existence. Should this be carried out, and a Southern privateer be hanged, we must look for bloody reprisals on the part of the Confederated States. The passions of all classes are now aroused, and no one can say to what length the fury of civil war will carry them.

IMMUNITY OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

From the London Shipping Gazette, May 2.

We have still our Minister at Washington, and the American Minister is still resident in London. It is true delegates have been sent from the Southern Convention, but they have not been received here, nor, so far as we have heard, at any of the Courts of Europe. Apart, then, altogether from the question of the inherent sovereignty of any State or number of States—the argument on which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS relies in issuing his letters-of-marque—we seem, so long as we maintain uninterrupted diplomatic relations with the Federal Government, to be precluded from recognizing any act done in hostility to that Government, or in derogation of its authority. If this view of the case be correct, we cannot recognize the proclamation of the Southern President; and, *inasmuch as the Federal Government has declared privateering on the part of the Southerners to be piracy, we have no alternative but to regard it in the same light, until we have, by an overt act of recognition, conceded to the Southern Convention the position of a Government de jure, and established with it relations similar to those which already exist between our Government and the Cabinet of Washington.*

We cannot apprehend that there is any disposition on the part of those who may adventure under Mr. Jefferson Davis' proclamation to molest British ships. Their game will be the ships of the Northern States, wherever they can find them. On the other hand, the Federal Government having the Navy at its disposal, if not more than a match for the Southern privateers, will, at all events, insure abundant seizure of Southern merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere. Now, it so happens that, at the present moment, a good deal of British property is on board vessels which have only just cleared from New-Orleans, Mobile and Charleston. This property is liable to seizure, though not to confiscation, unless contraband of war. But, as we explained yesterday, the delay and expense attending such seizure, and the subsequent proceedings in the Federal Prize Courts, previous to a release, would consume all the profits of the cargo, if, indeed, it did not leave a heavy balance on the other side. It is this contingency which has, within the last day or two, driven the premiums on war risks up to 4, 6 and 10 per cent; but it is a contingency against which all the British ships on the West India Station cannot protect our merchants, except, indeed, it be the intention to stand by the Federal Government, and treat all the Southern privateers from Mr. LINCOLN'S point of view. The duty of our cruisers will be to protect British vessels from the marauding attempts of those who take the sea under what is at best a doubtful license, and who will probably not be very particular as to the mode in which they make use of it. We have, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL said last night, nothing to do with this unhappy conflict between the two sections of the American Union, and we cordially join in the prayer that we may, if possible, be kept entirely clear of it. Still, we cannot afford to abandon our shipping to the chances to which, under existing circumstances, they may be exposed, more especially along the Southern seaboard of the States and in the Gulf of Mexico. The disposition of the Federal Government to respect the neutral flag is evidenced by the fact that a British and a Spanish ship were permitted, on the 15th of April last, after a brief delay, to enter the harbor of Charleston. It is for the Southerners who avail themselves of their President's proclamation, to calculate the chances of an attempt to prey upon American commerce. *Whatever may be thought of the privilege conceded by the letters-of-marque bearing the signature of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the holders will hardly believe that they confer a right to plunder indiscriminately; but if they do, it is of considerable consequence that they should be undeceived by those whose duty it is to protect the shipping of neutral States from danger or molestation.*

From the London Shipping Gazette, May 3.

MR. LINCOLN has proclaimed *a blockade of all the ports of the seceded States*, and has further announced that the Federal Government will condemn as pirates all privateers which may be seized by the Federal ships. Troops, at the date of the last advices, were concentrating upon Washington, and no more provisions or arms were permitted to leave for the South. All this looks, it must be admitted, as if the Federal Government were no longer disposed to incur the odiosity in which their hesitation or indecision had already begun to involve them, and shows that they are prepared to meet the advancing revolution by an appeal to the sword. In estimating yesterday the probabilities of the approaching collision, so far as it may affect Trade and Navigation, we glanced at the opening which the present state of things presents to British shipping. The American flag is already avoided by chartering houses in this country, and the war premium on vessels not yet sailed from New-Orleans have ranged as high as £3 and £4 per cent. The premium on vessels from the Northern ports is, of course, considerably less, and the proclamation of the Federal Government relative to privateering will naturally have a tendency to keep the war risks at New-York, Boston, &c., still lower. Yet it must not be forgotten that the Southerners have got hold of the principal naval station of the Union, and have probably seized there some of the ships-of-war which only require to be fitted for sea. The blockade of the Southern Ports proclaimed by the Federal Government, to be recognized by this country, must be effective. We are not bound, by law, to recognize paper blockades, and this the Federal Government well know. Supposing, however, that an effective blockade of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans be effected—a state of things the accomplishment of which is, to say the least, doubtful—*we shall still have the Northern Ports open, for a counter blockade of those places on the part of the Southerners is not within the limits of probability.* That an opportunity will, therefore, present itself for substituting British for the American tonnage forced out of employment in the American trade, by the unhappy conflict which appears to have commenced, there is no doubt, and however deeply we may deplore the troubles in which the States are involved, we see no reason why they should not be turned to a good account by the British shipowner.

FALSE POSITION OF THIS GOVERNMENT ON THE PRIVATEERING QUESTION.

From the London Globe, May 3.

Only a few years back, the European Powers assembled at Paris, at the close of an European war, and moved, by a common desire, to adjust the laws of war to the circumstances of a world much changed by the growth of commerce, laid down, and mutually bound themselves to abide by, five rules of maritime warfare. The most remarkable of the changes thus effected amounted to no more than a solemn recognition of the principle, that "a free bottom makes free goods"—the very principle to maintain which the United States went to war with Great Britain in 1812. So far, what was proposed was a concession to the demands of the great commercial and non-military Republic. But, tacked to this, was a condemnation of, and an agreement to renounce, the practice of privateering. And when the European programme reached Washington, it was on this ground rejected. The States, we were assured, could not dispense with the right to issue letters of marque to private adventurers, authorizing them to "burn, sink, and destroy"—and plunder—the shipping of any Power with which they might be at war, seeing that otherwise, not having, and not choosing to maintain, a powerful navy, they would be incapable of injuring their enemy at sea. The other available use of a navy—that of protecting their commerce—privateers could not supply. They are simply destructive, and can neither convoy a fleet of merchantmen nor guard the entrance to a port. And for this purely destructive purpose—and avowedly for this purpose—the States would retain the right.

Now we are told the right, so carefully preserved, is not to be exercised: but assuredly in a manner not then anticipated. The tables are turned. A maritime war between two European States would have thrown, has before now thrown, and may again throw, the carrying trade of one or both of them into the hands of the great shipowning and neutral republic. This, indeed, has long been regarded as one of the favorable chances of American as compared with European shipowning. A division of the Union accomplished, and war between its sections being possible, not to say probable, it vanishes. That is one of the items to the debit of the secession movement. And, at this moment, the recent doings in Charleston harbor have, we are told, raised the current rate of freight for British vessels in the ports of the Southern States to more than double the amount obtainable for similar vessels under the Palmetto flag or under the Stars and Stripes. In other words, *the first threat of a resort to letters of marque has determined shippers not to employ American vessels, if they can help it, and so points to a rapid transfer of the carrying trade of both the belligerents to the ships of other countries.* It is obvious to remark that had the European proposal to give up privateering been accepted, this would not have happened. It is not to be supposed that either of the disjointed sections of the Union would have ventured to return to a practice so universally condemned, already marked by common consent with the character and the penalties of piracy, and already formally given up. The war, if war there must be, would probably have been confined to the interior. Or, if naval operation had been attempted, they must have been kept within limits much less likely to disturb the trade with neutrals than such as are now in view. And we and they, we may add, would have had occasion to rejoice that a proposal from the old countries of Europe, addressed to American sense of right, and adopted in spite of an apparent disadvantage, had been the means of mitigating, to a considerable extent, the most terrible misfortune that has yet befallen the Anglo-American people.

VALIDITY OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Post, (Ministerial,) May 3.

The question which was last night asked by Mr. JOSEPH EWART, on the subject of American privateers, cannot of course be dissociated from the proclamation which Mr. LINCOLN has recently issued, declaring a blockade of the Southern ports, and announcing that the Federal Government will treat as pirates all letters of marque which may be fitted out by the insurgent States. Mr. EWART, representing the greatest emporium of American trade which exists not only in this country, but in the world, is naturally enough anxious to ascertain the amount of protection which her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to afford to British commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. This interposition was in every sense equally timely and necessary. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the Southern Confederation, anticipating by a few days the action of the Federal Government, has stated his intention of commissioning privateers. He has practically thrown down a challenge and instituted a policy which the North, to insure success, has only to imitate and enforce. But, considering that the great staple export of the South is cotton, upon every bale of which the new Confederation has lately levied a war tax, the legality of this trade, whether carried on in foreign or American ships, becomes a matter of deep and serious consideration. The South possesses no commercial marine which could not be easily swept from the seas by the privateers of New York and Boston; but, if the privilege of issuing letters-of-marque were once conceded to the insurgents, the whole of the commerce between Europe and America would be placed in a position of imminent peril and danger. Under these circumstances Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. EWART, simply stated that Her Majesty's Government felt very deeply that it was imperative on them to take all possible means to avoid any participation in this lamentable conflict, and that nothing but the imperative duty of protecting British interests could justify them in interfering, adding these emphatic words, "We are now free, and for God's sake let us keep out of the quarrel." We do not imagine that British shipowners, with the fear of risks and insurances before their eyes, will be rash enough to endeavor to carry on an illicit and lucrative trade by accepting the protection which either belligerent may offer. *There can be no doubt that the President, in strict interpretation of public law, has a right both to declare a blockade of the Southern ports and to treat Southern privateers, when captured, as pirates.* With regard to the one, he has this condition to observe, namely that the blockade be effectual, which has always been the American practice, as well as the rule which was recognized by the late treaty of Paris. With regard to the employment of privateers, the American Government has always maintained a position of isolation. It has refused to surrender the privilege of granting letters-of-marque except the concession were accompanied by the assertion of the rule that in time of war all commerce not contraband of war should enjoy equal immunity upon land and sea. This is not only a fallacious but an impossible doctrine, because we all know from history that property on land, wherever the exigencies of war require it, is as liable to confiscation and destruction as goods at sea. Mr. LINCOLN is acting in strict conformity with precedent in declaring that he will treat and punish all Southern privateers as pirates. In the Mexican War, when it was supposed that foreigners might be disposed to intervene in the contest on behalf of Mexico, Mr. POLK issued a proclamation declaring that he would deal with all such offenders as robbers and pirates. The present case is one infinitely stronger. The Federal Government is engaged in war with the Southern insurgents, whose independent and separate existence, either *de jure* or *de facto*, has never yet been recognized by any Power in the world. *In contemplation of public law they are simply rebels; and, as against them, the policy which Mr. Lincoln has announced is not only valid in itself, but is one which foreign nations are bound to admit and respect.* Believing that the present movement can only be effectually repressed by a maritime war which, by depriving the South of its resources, would in all probability speedily reduce the new Confederation to national bankruptcy, we think that Mr. LINCOLN has acted wisely and in conformity with strict law in having availed himself of the means which it must be admitted he can exercise without offence or injury to any foreign Power. To preserve that policy of neutrality which Lord JOHN RUSSELL last night so forcibly expressed is the duty of this country. Interference can do no good either for commercial or political purposes. The civil war which unhappily rages in America must be left to work itself out, however disastrous its results may be to the commercial and manufacturing industry of this country.

Critical State of the Cotton Trade.

From the Liverpool Post, May 4.

The advices at hand respecting the blockade by the Federal Government of all the ports of the seceding and cotton-growing States, will naturally cause serious apprehension throughout the manufacturing districts as to the future supply of cotton, more especially as the certainty which these advices give us of a sanguinary struggle between the Free and the Slave States, which may most probably interfere materially with the next crop of cotton, should the slaves choose this as an opportunity to secure their freedom. For the immediate future, however, the supply of cotton in this country will be fully adequate to the wants of the trade, more especially as with the continued unfavorable state of trade in Manchester, spinners show no inclination to increase their stocks. Whether this is a prudent course time will develop. There can be no question that, sooner or later within the next nine months, there must be a considerable amount of short time worked by spinners as, even with no obstruction to the shipment of cotton from the United States, the present crop, estimated at only one million bales less than last year, cannot be equal to the increased requirements of the world.

The stock of American cotton in Liverpool on Monday last was estimated at 826,010 bales, and the quantity of cotton at sea from America 256,000 bales. This would give an available supply here and on the way of 1,086,000 bales of American cotton. The purchases of the trade in this market so far this year have been fully 100,000 bales below the same period last year, so that spinners generally can hold no great amount of stock. Supposing, therefore, that for the seven even weeks they take a low estimate of their consumption of American—viz: 40,000 bales per week, and exporters 7,000 bales per week—280,000 bales would have to be taken out of this market by the 1st of September, and thus reduce the stock on that day to 240,000 bales of American cotton, provided the blockade of the Southern ports should be sufficiently effective as to prevent any further shipments thence to this country. Whether this be so or not, the prospects are by no means encouraging; and it is to be hoped that such a supply of cotton from India and other sources will be forthcoming as may mitigate, to some extent, the evils of a cotton famine, with which we are threatened by the unfortunate political state of America.

The present excited state of the cotton market need not, therefore, be a matter of surprise, for the whole amount of American cotton in this port, and known to be on the way here, is only equal to twenty-three weeks' supply at the present estimated requirements for consumption and export, whilst the quantity of East Indian cotton is only 200,000 bales, against 95,000 bales at the same time last year. W. B.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE NEWS AND DAY-BOOK AS CORPORATION PAPERS—HOSPITALITIES TO ANDREW JOHNSON.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution to discontinue the New-York *Daily News* and the New-York *Day-Book* as Corporation papers. Mr. BARNEY (Dem.) warmly supported the resolution. These papers, he said, were supported by the City Government, and they repaid this support by doing all in their limited power to excite discord among our citizens in reference to the treason and rebellion now existing in a portion of our country, and to weaken the loyalty of our people to the General Government. Their aim appeared to be to so excite the minds and outrage the sentiments of the citizens of New York as to cause a riot which should demolish their establishments, hoping thereby to compel the City to pay for their rotten concerns, which were unable longer to support themselves. Words were powerless to express the contempt he felt for the course pursued by these journals. He hoped the resolution would be adopted forthwith.

Mr. PINCKNEY said he had he had never seen but one copy of the *Day Book* in his life, and many members of the Board had never seen even one; it was utterly useless as an advertising medium—and if there was no other reasons, this would be sufficient for their discontinuance as corporation papers.

Mr. OAKEN was in favor of free speech and a free Press but the small circulation of these papers did not render them fit mediums for corporation advertising, and the $5,000 per annum paid to each of them was so much money thrown away. Besides, public opinion in this city, which was almost unanimous in favor of the Government, demanded of the Common Council that it should no longer afford a quasi indorsement of the course pursued by these papers, by continuing to aid in supporting them from the public treasury.

After some further discussion, the resolution was adopted only four members voting in the negative, viz: Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Gross.

A resolution, offered by the President, was adopted, granting to the State authorities the use of Reservoir-square for the erection of temporary barracks.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Comptroller to transmit to the Board the certificates of the City Inspector on which warrants have been drawn under the Hackley contract for cleaning the streets.

The Board concurred in extending the hospitalities of the City to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections shows the number of inmates remaining in the various institutions May 11, 1861, to be 8,656, being a decrease of 68 since May 4, 1861. The number admitted during the week is 1,010; died, 51; discharged, 1,595; sent to Blackwell's Island, 328; sent to the State Prison, 4.

FOR HAVANA.—The United States steamship *Bienville* will positively sail to-day (Friday) at 4 P. M. for Havana, from Pier No. 28, North River.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual election for officers in this Society held last evening, resulted in the success of the socalled Reform ticket, with the exception of the President. The candidates for this office were the distinguished traveler, BAYARD TAYLOR, and A. RUSSELL. Each received the same number of votes; the remainder of the successful ticket was as follows: Vice-President, Henry Grinnell; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, John Jay; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, E. G. Squier; Recording Secretary, William Starcuck Mayo; Treasurer, Paschal W. Turney; Librarian, Charles B. Norton; Council, Joseph S. Varnum, Jr., Edward A. Stransbury, Samuel Dexter Bradford, Jr., Charles Congdon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently an emigrant, and about 40 years of age, was last evening discovered floating down the East River, opposite the South Ferry. It was towed into Whitehall-slip, and the Coroner was notified. It has no coat on; hair black.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the interruption of commerce consequent upon the war, there is considerable activity at the Custom house. Thirty to forty vessles are daily entered, and the business of the month, if it should continue as it has thus far progressed, promises to equal any other month heretofore, even in the most prosperous times.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This steamship is now loading with grain and flour for Liverpool, and will leave on the 25th instant with freight and passengers.

HENRY INMAN'S splendid picture of Col. WM. R. JOHNSON, of Virginia, one of the last and best pictures of the artist, will be sold to-day by H. H. LEEDS.

The Presbyterian General Synod.

ITS POSITION ON SLAVERY AND THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.

The session of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians, held in Dr. McLEOD'S Church in Twelfth street, was resumed yesterday morning. Proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. STRATT, of Philadelphia, after which certificates of the different delegations were read by the Secretary. Rev. GARVIN MCMILLAN, D. D., was appointed moderator, and Dr. MCLEOD and Rev. J. A. CRAWFORD clerks. The Secretary then read the minutes of Wednesday's business, when the following resolution was offered and adopted: That the hours of meeting be from 9½ A. M to 12 M, and from 3 P. M. until adjournment by motion, the first half hour of the morning session to be passed in devotional exercises.

A letter from this Synod to the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland was then read. In its strong ground was taken on the subject of Slavery—the Church declaring its determination to hold no compromise with the peculiar institution. Secession is so was denounced in the severest terms, and the patriotic action of the Government and the people of the North indorsed in the most decided manner. The letter was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in the *Banner of the Covenant*, newspaper organ of the Presbyterian connection.

Discussion was subsequently had on various points of church conduct and discipline, various resolutions being made and voted on. At the end of prolonged morning and afternoon sessions, an adjournment was taken to to-day, when the reports of the different Presbyteries represented in the Synod are to be the subject of consideration.

From Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, papers of April 30 are received per steamship *Cleator*, which arrived at this port yesterday. There is no news of any interest to be found in them, their columns being principally devoted to chronicling the recent events transpiring in the United States.

An earthquake had occurred there on the 27th ult., but no damage is reported.

BAS-RELIEF OF MR. LINCOLN.—Mr. ELLIS, one of our most distinguished sculptors, was a short time ago commissioned to go to Washington to execute a bas-relief of Mr. LINCOLN. He has accomplished his task, and in a manner which is highly creditable to his well-earned reputation, as all the President's friends emphatically acknowledge. At the urgent request of some of Mr. LINCOLN'S admirers, Mr. ELLIS has taken a few casts of the original model. They may be procured at the establishment of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., No. 565 Broadway.

MILITARY CONCERT.—The Grand Military Concert in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the First German Regiment (Col BLENKER,) takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. In addition to a fine concert of vocal and instrumental music, there will be a presentation of colors to the Regiment, and subsequently a Grand Parade with military music. Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, the admirable composer, has written a march expressly for the occasion.

A VENERABLE JUDGE.—Governor BUCKINGHAM sent a message to the Legislature of Connecticut, on Saturday, announcing the retiracy of Judge WM. W. ELLSWORTH from the bench of the Supreme Court of Errors on the 10th of November next, (at which time he will be constitutionally disqualified by age.) The House voted to fill the vacancy by an appointment, on Wednesday, May 22.

[Advertisement.]

CURE OF PILES.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION.

Mr. L——— had been troubled with difficulty of breathing, piles and chronic affection of the bladder and kidneys. He became a good deal alarmed about his health, but found no relief from the medical advice he obtained. He was at length prevailed upon to use the Brandreth Pills, and in a very short time he was much relieved. He then used a SARSAPARILLA PILL every other night with a view to the cure of the

CHRONIC AFFECTION OF THE

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

The effect was to cleanse those organs of all superfluous mucous, and restore them to health. Four boxes of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

and one box of the

SARSAPARILLA PILLS

cured this gentleman of these most troublesome and dangerous diseases. He will be pleased to give information upon this subject; and as he speaks Spanish and German, it may be convenient to some who only speak those languages, to consult him. Reference, at the principal office, No. 294 Canal street.

BRANDETH'S PILLS

are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at

No. 294 CANAL-ST.,

No. 4 UNION SQUARE,

And at CAMPBELL'S, No. 351 8th-av.

THE SARSAPARILLA PILLS

can only be obtained as above. Price 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting. English medallion, velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting &c., disclayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

SUNSHINE AND PROSPERITY.—Pleasant weather makes trade active; and a warm, bright day invariably increases the sales of KNOX'S beautiful and fashionable fabrics. Gentlemen who want a becoming and stylish hat should obtain a "KNOX," the only one that is approved by both fashion and common sense. KNOX'S salesroom is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofulous sores, ulcers, sore legs and all kinds of old indolent sores that have defied every other application, are speedily and safely healed by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the sore never returns.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Call at any of RUSHTON'S stores, or, if more convenient, at any other drug store, and purchase a single box or a case of any of Dr. GIFFORD'S Homœopathic curatives. Send for a manual, furnished free. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM HAS MORE NOVELTIES and attractions in his Museum than all the other establishments in town.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,

DEPOT NO. 548 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies, Spring has Come, and if you wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes for yourselves and families—good articles, moderate prices—step into MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Havelocks! Havelocks! Havelocks!—Of all descriptions, in any quantity, made to order at the shortest notice, by DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes in the City. Economists, and when you want Boots or Shoes, make your purchases at GANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway. He has every variety for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, and his Gaiters for the Ladies are particularly elegant, durable, comfortable and cheap.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Flags! Flags! Flags! of every Size and kind, manufactured at the shortest notice by DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

MARRIED.

MARKPEACE—ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. WM. H. MARKPEACE of New York, to Miss MARGARET ARMSTRONG, of Paterson, N. J.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

FISHER—ANDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 15, in the Forsyth st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Miley, Mr. I. BANDER FISHER, of sing Sing, to SARAH, daughter of William Anderson, Esq., of this City.

DOANE—SHOW.—In Brooklyn, N. Y. on Wednesday, May 15 by Rev. J. S. Holme, Capt. ALVAH DOANE and Miss HANNAH F. SHOW, both of Orleans, Mass.

DIED.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, May 16, suddenly, after an illness of seven days, SOPHRONIA, wife of Douglass L. Taylor, and daughter of Casper C. Childs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1 Varick place, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 16, Mrs. THERESA M. SMITH.

Her friends, and the Sisters of the New York Chapter, No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Macdougal st.

HAYS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 15, JAMES MOLEAN, son of De Witt C. and Amanda Hays, aged 9 years.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 5 West 33d st. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 34st.

BISHOP.—In this City on Wednesday, May 15, CATHARINE T., wife of William E. Bishop, aged 31 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the members of Steam Lodge, No. 449, F. and A. M., the Nicholas Lodge No. 364 I. O. of O. F., and the Exempt Engine Company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 381 9th-av., on Friday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WOOD.—In this City on Tuesday evening, May 14, GEORGE BYRON WOOD son of Wm. R. Wood, aged 29 years 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 17th inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M. from his late residence, 49th st., second house east of 5th av., without further notice. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

LISTZ.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 15, MARGARET MCCALLER, second daughter of William and Maria Listz, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Clinton place, on Friday, at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

GILES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 15, after a short illness, WILLIAM E., son of Gilbert and Henrietta Giles, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 63 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, May 17, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

THAYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 15, of croup, SAMUEL WM. THAYER, only son of W. W. and Maria Thayer, aged 6 months and 3 weeks.

The friends and relatives are invited, without further notice to attend his funeral, on Friday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 268 Degraw st., Brooklyn.

BATES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday May 15, of consumption, HARRIET BATES, youngest daughter of the late JAMES C. and MARTHA BATES.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 47 Wycoff-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 18, NATHAN THOMPSON, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 42 Dean-st., on Saturday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 15, of dropsy on the chest, JAMES CLARK, Engraver and Printer, in the 49th year of his age.

Further particulars in to-morrow's papers.

BURLOCK.—In New Rochelle, on Thursday, May 16, SYLVESTER S., son of the late Robert and Margaret Murdock, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, New-Rochelle, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCKAY.—In North Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 16, after a short and severe illness, MARY, the beloved wife of JAMES MCKAY.

Jesus, Saviour of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MONTEVERDE.—In Columbusville, L. I., on Thursday, May 16, of croup, FRANCIS MONTEVERDE, aged 5 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, Columbusville, L. I

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly recommended Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chamber maid and waitress; understands each capacity very well as first-class City references can show. No objection to country. Call at No. 92 Broadway, near 12th-st., hall door, for 3 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of reference, having lived with one of the best families in Brooklyn nine years. Apply at No. 92 Concord-st, Brooklyn, first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABle young woman wishes a situation to do chamber work and washing or as laundress; has no objection to the country for the summer months; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 110 East 22d st., between 3d and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chamber wemaid, and to do the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 45 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has six years' reference. Inquire for two days at No. 129 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chamber maid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen from 10 till 2, at her present employer's No. 58 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the first families in this City; can give best of City references; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 183 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or nurse, in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 41st-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and very good seamstress and dressmaker; no objection to take care of children; would go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given of six or seven years' standing. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of waiting on young ladies; the best of City reference given, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 35 13th st., between 5th and 6th ave., where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of waiting on young ladies; the best of City reference given, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 35 13th st., between 5th and 6th ave., where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; the very best of City testimonials. Can be seen, at her present employers, 19 West 39th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to take care of children; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 15th st., near 6th av. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, from her last place. Call at No. 224 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the tea store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or would take care of growing children and do plain sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at no. 245 East 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl to do chamber work and washing, or mind children and sew; has one of City references; no objection to going in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 345 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, DeKalb-av., two doors from Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 32d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 38 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 173 East 48th-st., for 3 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as such for the country; has the best of reference from their last employer. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is competent to take care of children. Call at No. 65 East 32d-st., 4th floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 205 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 74 Cherriton-st., between Varick and Hudson, for two days. If not engaged. Best of City reference

AS GOOD COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, with best of references from last employers, desires a situation in City or country, as good plain pastry cook; no objection to help in washing and ironing; is also a good baker and dairymaid. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 20th-st., if not engaged.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing. Good City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be engaged at No 360 East 13th st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in French, English and German styles; no objection to a hotel; best of references given. Can be seen at No 460 6th av., one door from 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 31 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as first-class cook. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have no objection to the country; have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived together for 4½ years. Call till suited at No. 247 West 16th-st., first floor, front room, between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Protestant young women together, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; also, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best City references: they understand their duties perfectly, and will go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent women; one as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of references from their last employers. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, IN a private family, by a respectable young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands the business; will assist in the washing and ironing. City reference. Call at No. 189 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman in a private family; is an excellent cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, as first rate cook; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a first rate cook and washer and ironer; the other is a chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given from their last place, where they lived eight years and a half. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 39th st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-class cook, at $12, and a first-class and regular chambermaid and waitress, at $8, want situations. Both are of the first respectability, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUation by two respectable girls; one as good cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have good City reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st, near 6th-av. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer of shirts and all kinds of finery. the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 136 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family in the City or country, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call during two days at No 152 20th-st., West of 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting dresses of every kind; is accustomed to wait on ladies. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present place, where she has lived some years, No. 15 East 14th-st

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTAble, middle-aged, American widow lady (no incumbrance) wants a situation as housekeeper or take the charge of a gentleman's household; has the requisite experience; references unexceptionable, and compensation no object for a pleasant home either in the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, COOK, &c.—Wanted, by an active, hardworking young woman, a situation to do general housework; does good cooking baking and is a good washer and ironer; can milk cows and make butter very well; country preferred, good reference; wages $4 a month. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework; can give the best of City reference as to capability and good character. Call at No. 36 State-st, Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants a situation in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 227 West 34th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROtestant young girls, situations, to do the housework of a family; no objection to go in the country; City reference. Call at No. 362 East 14th st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation to do general housework. Inquire at No. 432 Broome st., Room No. 10.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, is a good sewer and trimmer can make up embroideries and French fluting; no objection to travel; can produce first-class City reference. Apply at No. 51 Sixth-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid, or would wait on an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse, and obliging; is a good seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 280 1st-av., in the dry-goods store.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; has good City references. Call at No. 310 West 25th-st, second floor, front room

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as laundress and chambermaid; can do up muslins in the neatest manner; or would assist in the care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would go to the country with a family; has good references. can be seen for two days at No. 112 Clinton-place.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO IS VERY FOND of children wishes a situation as nurse, and will assist in washing and ironing; would like to take the care of children going into the country, or on a sea voyage. The best of reference from her last employer, for honesty, and every quality for a good nurse. Apply at No. 175 York-st., Brooklyn, near Hudson.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse to a baby or grown children, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to the country; can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 131 West 3d st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, AMERICAN, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can give City reference. Call at No 470 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced girl; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has nine years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is very fond of children; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 70 33d st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel to Europe with a family for the Summer; can take charge of an infant or growing children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 153 West 29th-st, second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can make children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation; can cut and fit children's dresses; good reference given. A note addressed to G F., Box No 194 Times office will be attended to; or call at No. 148 3d av., between 15th and 16th sts., at Mrs Connor's, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objections to the country; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a neat, tidy young woman in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting; would like to go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by an American girl from the country, as nurse, or to do plain sewing; references exchanged. Inquire for three days at No. 95 Laurens-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A place by a smart intelligent American girl, 13 years old, to mind children or do light work in a good family; has no objection to the country. Call at her mother's, No. 79 Columbia corner of Vine-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, over the butcher's shop.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. 384 Greenwich corner of Gansevoort st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would go by week or month; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 186 31st st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED to go in the country or travel; is a good dressmaker, and understands Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Can do all kinds of plain sewing. Reference given. Can be seen at No. 367 Spring st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go as seamstress in a private family, by the day or month; can do dressmaking, boys' clothes and family sewing in general; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No 150 7th av., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day as sewer, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d av., near 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, a situation as seamstress; can and fits children's clothes; is a good shirt-maker; quick at the needle; will travel with a lady; wages $7. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pies; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young girl; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days at No. 112 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, back room

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands the machine thoroughly; would assist with children or light work if required; the best of City reference given Call at 145½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands dressmaking, family sewing, and would assist with the care of growing children; or would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the general housework of a small family. Can refer this week to her present employer, at No. 38 Bethune-st., N. Y.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN having a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, but without friends in this City, wishes a situation where she will make herself generally useful and sew; wages no object. Can be seen, with good reference, at No. 406 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, capable of waiting or chamberwork, would like a situation in the country or City, any person may inquire for two days of her present employer for character and capability, at No. 29 Union-place.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class waitress and to do chamberwork and nurse in a private family; good City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 93 Lexington-av., for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—On hand small girls and girls lately landed.

FOR GERMANY.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to accompany a family to Germany, as baby or child nurse, and as lady's maid. The passage money will be considered as an equivalent for any service she can render. Has good city reference Does not wish to return. To be seen at 4th-av., No. 83

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any male member have joined the army. Good civil, capable help—Germans Scotch, Kilgliah, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties &c., wishes employment—temporary or permanent. Is acquainted with the hardware, commission and coal business. Satisfactory references. Address A. M. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

A CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD BUSIness capacity, who has been for the last two or three years in the hardware trade, wishes a situation in a shipping or commercial house. The best of references given. Address W. B. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A place in the capacity of groom and coachman; he is a most thorough groom and steady driver; he is not afraid of hard work; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID, COOK, &c.—Wanted, by an active, hardworking young woman, a situation to do general housework; does good cooking baking and is a good washer and ironer; can milk cows and make butter very well; country preferred, good reference; wages $4 a month. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 12th st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework; can give the best of City reference as to capability and good character. Call at No. 36 State-st, Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants a situation in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 227 West 34th-st., for two days.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—About 100 well recommended Protestant and Catholic girls want situations, in country or City; seamstresses nurses, chambermaids, waiters, housekeepers laundresses, cooks, general housework'rs, dairymaids, &c. Also, a few men, as farmers, coachmen, gardeners, hostlers, waiters, &c. M. J.—None but nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging persons are accepted at the first-class agency No. 52 4th av., near 22d-st. D. ELMORE.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable young girls, to go together; one is a first rate cook, washer and ironer; the other is a chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given from their last place, where they lived eight years and a half. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 39th st., 3d story, front room.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-class cook, at $12, and a first-class and regular chambermaid and waitress, at $8, want situations. Both are of the first respectability, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 51 6th-av.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUation by two respectable girls; one as good cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have good City reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st, near 6th-av. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer of shirts and all kinds of finery. the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 136 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family in the City or country, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call during two days at No 152 20th-st., West of 7th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting dresses of every kind; is accustomed to wait on ladies. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present place, where she has lived some years, No. 15 East 14th-st

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTAble, middle-aged, American widow lady (no incumbrance) wants a situation as housekeeper or take the charge of a gentleman's household; has the requisite experience; references unexceptionable, and compensation no object for a pleasant home either in the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID, COOK, &c.—Wanted, by an active, hardworking young woman, a situation to do general housework; does good cooking baking and is a good washer and ironer; can milk cows and make butter very well; country preferred, good reference; wages $4 a month. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 12th st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework; can give the best of City reference as to capability and good character. Call at No. 36 State-st, Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants a situation in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 227 West 34th-st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROtestant young girls, situations, to do the housework of a family; no objection to go in the country; City reference. Call at No. 362 East 14th st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation to do general housework. Inquire at No. 432 Broome st., Room No. 10.

A LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, is a good sewer and trimmer can make up embroideries and French fluting; no objection to travel; can produce first-class City reference. Apply at No. 51 Sixth-av.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid, or would wait on an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse, and obliging; is a good seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 280 1st-av., in the dry-goods store.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; has good City references. Call at No. 310 West 25th-st, second floor, front room

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, for 2 days.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as laundress and chambermaid; can do up muslins in the neatest manner; or would assist in the care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would go to the country with a family; has good references. can be seen for two days at No. 112 Clinton-place.

A NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO IS VERY FOND of children wishes a situation as nurse, and will assist in washing and ironing; would like to take the care of children going into the country, or on a sea voyage. The best of reference from her last employer, for honesty, and every quality for a good nurse. Apply at No. 175 York-st., Brooklyn, near Hudson.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse to a baby or grown children, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to the country; can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 131 West 3d st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, AMERICAN, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can give City reference. Call at No 470 3d-av.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced girl; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has nine years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the rear, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is very fond of children; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 70 33d st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel to Europe with a family for the Summer; can take charge of an infant or growing children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 153 West 29th-st, second floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can make children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 Bleecker-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation; can cut and fit children's dresses; good reference given. A note addressed to G F., Box No 194 Times office will be attended to; or call at No. 148 3d av., between 15th and 16th sts., at Mrs Connor's, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objections to the country; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a neat, tidy young woman in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting; would like to go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by an American girl from the country, as nurse, or to do plain sewing; references exchanged. Inquire for three days at No. 95 Laurens-st.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A place by a smart intelligent American girl, 13 years old, to mind children or do light work in a good family; has no objection to the country. Call at her mother's, No. 79 Columbia corner of Vine-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, over the butcher's shop.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. 384 Greenwich corner of Gansevoort st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would go by week or month; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 186 31st st., between 1st and 2d ave.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED to go in the country or travel; is a good dressmaker, and understands Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Can do all kinds of plain sewing. Reference given. Can be seen at No. 367 Spring st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go as seamstress in a private family, by the day or month; can do dressmaking, boys' clothes and family sewing in general; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No 150 7th av., top floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day as sewer, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d av., near 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPetent, a situation as seamstress; can and fits children's clothes; is a good shirt-maker; quick at the needle; will travel with a lady; wages $7. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pies; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young girl; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days at No. 112 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, back room

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands the machine thoroughly; would assist with children or light work if required; the best of City reference given Call at 145½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands dressmaking, family sewing, and would assist with the care of growing children; or would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the general housework of a small family. Can refer this week to her present employer, at No. 38 Bethune-st., N. Y.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN having a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, but without friends in this City, wishes a situation where she will make herself generally useful and sew; wages no object. Can be seen, with good reference, at No. 406 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, capable of waiting or chamberwork, would like a situation in the country or City, any person may inquire for two days of her present employer for character and capability, at No. 29 Union-place.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class waitress and to do chamberwork and nurse in a private family; good City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 93 Lexington-av., for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—On hand small girls and girls lately landed.

FOR GERMANY.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to accompany a family to Germany, as baby or child nurse, and as lady's maid. The passage money will be considered as an equivalent for any service she can render. Has good city reference Does not wish to return. To be seen at 4th-av., No. 83

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any male member have joined the army. Good civil, capable help—Germans Scotch, Kilgliah, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties &c., wishes employment—temporary or permanent. Is acquainted with the hardware, commission and coal business. Satisfactory references. Address A. M. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

A CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD BUSIness capacity, who has been for the last two or three years in the hardware trade, wishes a situation in a shipping or commercial house. The best of references given. Address W. B. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A place in the capacity of groom and coachman; he is a most thorough groom and steady driver; he is not afraid of hard work; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID, COOK, &c.—Wanted, by an active, hardworking young woman, a situation to do general housework; does good cooking baking and is a good washer and ironer; can milk cows and make butter very well; country preferred, good reference; wages $4 a month. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 12th st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework; can give the best of City reference as to capability and good character. Call at No. 36 State-st, Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants a situation in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 227 West 34th-st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROtestant young girls, situations, to do the housework of a family; no objection to go in the country; City reference. Call at No. 362 East 14th st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation to do general housework. Inquire at No. 432 Broome st., Room No. 10.

A LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, is a good sewer and trimmer can make up embroideries and French fluting; no objection to travel; can produce first-class City reference. Apply at No. 51 Sixth-av.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid, or would wait on an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse, and obliging; is a good seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 280 1st-av., in the dry-goods store.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; has good City references. Call at No. 310 West 25th-st, second floor, front room

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, for 2 days.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as laundress and chambermaid; can do up muslins in the neatest manner; or would assist in the care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would go to the country with a family; has good references. can be seen for two days at No. 112 Clinton-place.

A NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO IS VERY FOND of children wishes a situation as nurse, and will assist in washing and ironing; would like to take the care of children going into the country, or on a sea voyage. The best of reference from her last employer, for honesty, and every quality for a good nurse. Apply at No. 175 York-st., Brooklyn, near Hudson.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse to a baby or grown children, or would do cham

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock. RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., a very large and beautiful assortment of furniture and works of art, among which are two full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatel; rosewood etageres, with marble tops; centre and pier tables, three superb mantel and pier mirrors, rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, elegant rosewood pianoforte, stool and cover; Turkish chairs and lounges, silk and lace curtains, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, dining-room and library extension tables, rich china, silver ware, cutlery, cut glass, &c. Every article in the house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND JEWELRY, SUPERB FINE GOLD JEWELRY, FIRST-CLASS GOLD WATCHES, &c., On FRIDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, At No. 406 Broadway. Being the entire stock of Mr. D. C. Peacock, who is retiring from business, comprising in part rich cluster single stone and other brilliant rings, brooches, earrings, crosses, bracelets, studs, &c; also fine 18 karat gold jewelry of every description, gold hunting case and open-face watches, by Jurgensen, Patek, Cooper, Mardine, French, Tobias, Roskell and other celebrated makers. Will be positively sold without any reservation for cash. Goods on view and catalogues ready on Thursday, 16th inst.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF JEWELER'S TOOLS. Splendid Chronometer Regulator, with illuminated dial; Elegant Store Fixtures, Glass Cases, &c., On FRIDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, At No 406 Broadway. Comprising in part jeweler's tools, work benches, forges, presses, dies, cutting, stamping and rolling machines, gas fixtures, &c.; also splendid store fixtures solid oak counters, tables, desks, chairs, plate-glass showcases; a Herring jeweler's safe, a large chronometer regulator, with street dial; cost $350. Catalogues at sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. Trade Salerooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st., On TUESDAY EVENING May 21, commencing at 7 o'clock. CATALOGUE Of a large and valuable Private Library of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, Comprising a large number of SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS On Painting, Sculpture Glass Staining Architecture Theology, Classics, Miscellany, etc., etc. Catalogues now ready and books on exhibition.

AUCTION SALE.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood piano-forte suites, artistic bronzes, pier and mantel mirrors, embroidered lace and brocatel curtains, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; China, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, velvet and English carpeting, bedding of every description, chairs, tables, mirrors, sofa beds, ornaments, &c. Also, a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS. By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found THREE FINE PICTURES by VAN SEVERDONCK. LARGE MARINE, by SCHAEF. AMAZONE, by BLANCHARD. STABLE SCENE, by OEURVOORT. INTERIOR, by PEZ. THE FAIR GUITARIST, by ALENE DE SENCOURT. Also several fine specimens by Smet, Schermers, Nicolie, Tanzear, and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, first-class second-hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites in various coverings, rosewood etageres, centre-tables, curtains mirrors and cornices; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, sofas, lounges rockers and chairs, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bedding, china and glass ware, &c., &c. ALSO: Tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau st.: Superb household furniture, removed from the 5th av. for convenience of sale, the property of a family moving to the country, nearly all made to order by Bessir, of the most elegant description, consisting of beautiful medallion velvet carpets, large pier mirrors, with carved gilt cornices and bases: superb real ormolu and bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, imported from Paris; real bronze and marble clock, rosewood etageres, plate glass parlor suite of the highest order, covered in satin, brocade, in perfect order; rich silk curtains, lace do.; fancy chairs, covered with flowered satin; fine cut glass and plated ware; fine oil painted fire-screens; rosewood piano forte, 6⅔ octave made by Gieau; rosewood bedsteads, of high finish; dressing-bureaus, shaving stands, mattresses, &c.; bed-room chairs, engravings, and other costly articles. The whole are in perfect order and been but little used. They will all be sold without any reserve. Also elegant carved black walnut library furniture, consisting of library tables, bookcases, carved chairs, upholstered in green cloth; also, a splendid double French gun and case complete; a case of Colt's pistols, do. Bohler's. Can be examined on Friday in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st.—Splendid matched team of bay carriage horses, City barouche, harness, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe, to be sold without reserve. A splendid team of bay carriage horses 15¾ hands high, long tails and manes, 8 and 10 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in every respect, of which the owner's written guarantee will be given; stylish and a very desirable pair of family horses. Also a black horse 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; is one of the most stylish saddle horses in the City. Also an elegant barouche carriage, made to order by Wood Bros.; in perfect order; but little used. Also silver-plated mounted harness, City built and in good condition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE FROM A FIRST-CLASS WAREROOM.—GEORGE COOK will sell TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, one of the finest stocks of furniture offered at auction this season, removed for convenience of sale, and to be positively sold to close the business. This stock embraces superb solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, black walnut and mahogany suites in plain silk reps and hair cloth, Turkish lounges and chairs, sofas, chairs, rosewood etageres, black walnut, oak and mahogany buffets, hall stands, corner stands, extension dining tables, oak and black walnut chamber suites, centre tables pier tables, &c. N. B.—At private sale, a fine coupé, Rockaway, top wagon, six seat Rockaway, top wagon and road wagon.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., household furniture, sofas, tables, chairs, lounges, rockers, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; a large lot of China vases mantel ornaments looking glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, sewing machine, dining-room chairs, wash stand, &c. MONDAY, 20th. At 10½ o'clock, at the store, mortgage sale of the stock and fixtures of a large drug-store. CHAS. F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st: Fine collection of modern oil-paintings, being the entire gallery of a gentleman leaving for Europe consisting of the works of Williams, Boddington, Shayer, Jr., Comboult, Cooper, Quidor, Criswick, Taylor, Armfield, and others of equal celebrity; also, the Sybil by Huntington, and many valuable and rare works, all of which will be sold without reserve. They will be ready for exhibition on Wednesday, as above, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Leonard st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany marble top centre-tables, gilt frame French plate pier-glasses, mahogany secretary book-case, oil cloths, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, do. washstands, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising 4 light top wagons, 2 no top do., 1 family rockaway, 2 two-seat do., one or two-horse do., 1 brett, 1 coach, 1 business wagon, 3 saddle horses, 2 race do., 8 sets double and single harness.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—On FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., at No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by FEED & COLE, consisting of 25 baskets of champagne, 4 quarters brandy, 5 bbls. Bourbon whisky, 2 demijohns rare old port, 10,000 cigars, brandy, chairs, wire window shades, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, SATURDAY, MAY 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

CALVIN T. HASEN, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, rugs, &c., at auction THIS DAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of the wholesale and retail carpet store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st. near Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

TO LET—FROM FIRST JUNE TO FIRST NOVEMBER, a front pew, No. 42, north transept in Calvary Church, Dr. Hawks, Rector. Apply to the Sexton at the Church, or to T. L. LOWNDES, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the office of Alex. Hamilton, Jr.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts. THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $505,374 45. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861" and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876"—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau st., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Burtnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A Kerr,	John S Harris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Harsen,	Robert S Bussing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmour W. King, Cyrus W. Loder, John Baker.

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reëlected President.

C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

$100.000—IN SUMS TO SUIT—TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage. Address W. ANTHES & LEROY No. 38 Pine st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE Building have this day declared a dividend of $159 on each of the shares in being on the 1st inst., payable on demand. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman, No. 63 Wall-st. May 14, 1861.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859 ....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860..45 per cent.

Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON, Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Docteur-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. DEPOTS—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURE, No. 32 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st. N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, Price, 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and by F. Worthington, No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with coughs, colds and consumption, and he will send it free of charge to all who desire it, and will forward him their address. Address DANIEL ADEE, No. 378 Pearl-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT, President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP, President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 31 day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES B BRADY, Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board. D. A. NASH Clerk.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS, Will receive proposals For the manufacture of CLOTHS, SATINETS, AND FLANNELS, suitable for the Service and State Militia. These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

FOR ARMY TENTS. METHUEN DUCK. The best article made. READ, GARDNER & CO., Agents, Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS FOR SALE BY THE GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 38 William-st.

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS. Just received by *Kitty Floyd* Red, White and Blue Buntings, 18 inch, in Store and for Sale by A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

BUNTING FLAGS. ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York. Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c.

FLAGS—FLAGS—FLAGS.—FOR SALE AND made to order, of all sizes, cheap. All persons in want of a superior article, will call at Fountain's India Store, No. 653 Broadway, or JAMES E. SEBRING, No. 29 Cortland-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island, No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

DR. CARNOCHAN HAS REMOVED TO No. 14 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75

For freight or passage, apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor. The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer PRINCE ALBERT, W. PROWSE, Commander, will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.... 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.... 30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS. Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates. The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 11. For passage or further information apply to WM. H. WICKHAM, At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. ON SATURDAY, MAY 25. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon. This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE Agents, No. 7 Broadway. The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

FOR HAVANA. The splendid steamship COLUMBIA Capt. SAM'L WHITING, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, May 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana. Mails will be made up at the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. This ship will be ARMED and carry an extra complement of men.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, May 18.
KANGAROO....SATURDAY, May 25.
ETNA....SATURDAY, June 1.

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares. Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here. For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, agent, No. 15 Broadway, N Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers st., on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 261 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO THE WEST. SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK! THREE HOURS TIME SAVED. On and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run ONE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY TO THE WEST, Without change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one change to Chicago or Cincinnati, Leaving New-York at 7.30 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) from foot of Cortlandt st. WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING CARS are attached to each train through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh. This line runs through Easton, Allentown and Reading to Harrisburgh and makes close connection at Harrisburgh with Express Train on Pennsylvania Railroad—forming the shortest and most comfortable route to the West. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861. 11.25 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st Station. For William's Bridge, White Plains Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:3 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30 and 5 30 P. M. Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12 15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9.50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4.30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st., Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen l. Sup't. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.—DR. T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, perform every branch of dentistry in the most scientific manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Drs. J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist and others. Chloroform safely administered.

MUSICAL.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! NEW MUSIC FOR THE FIFE OR OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Six pieces of new and fashionable music, (all original) suitable for the fife, band instruments, flute, violin, and almost any instrument that might be named, will be promptly forwarded to the address of any person upon the receipt of $1. This music is very superior, and the style is very rarely bought for the above low price. Address WALTER J. B. WOODWARD, Providence, R.I.

PIANOS—PIANOS. HAZLETON BROTHERS, Manufacturers of THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO FORTE, In all styles of cases, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. Ware-rooms, 90 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome st. What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood piano but little used, round corners, $175; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, at reduced prices, second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $200. Melodeons, very low, Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Second Annual Commencement of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 21st and 22d inst. The Reception of the School of Design for Women, and the Exhibition of the Evening Drawing Classes, will take place on TUESDAY, the 21st, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Commencement Exercises, and the distribution of Certificates of Merit, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22d, in the great Hall of the Union, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission to the Commencement Exercises on WEDNESDAY EVENING can be procured on application at the Office of the Union, daily, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary Board of Trustees. R. S. SMITH, Director.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars of circulars, apply at the institution, or to O L. STEWART, Esq. No. 18 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No 18 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals, J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. E. D. G. Prime, Editor *N. Y. Observer*, and A. O. Van Lenness No. 117 Pearl st., New York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock at No. 469 Hudson-st.

SPANISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES TAUGHT IN BROOKLYN.—Private lessons and classes by two native teachers. Professors at the best schools of the City. Boarding for two gentlemen, with facilities for practice, at the teachers' residence, No. 75 Fulton av., two blocks from the City Hall, Brooklyn.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 26th st.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF LITerary attainments is desirous of giving instruction in all the branches of a sound English education, with French, German Italian and the rudiments of Latin in a first-class private family in New-York, in return for board and rooms for himself and wife. He is willing to devote four or five hours daily to the same. The best City references given. Address DELTA, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT to teach the English Branches, French, music and drawing; would instruct a class of eight or ten pupils; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address, for one week TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH EDUCATION has time for a few more private pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate, and excellent references. Address W. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN of considerable experience, capable of teaching Greek, Latin, French and Mathematics, a situation as teacher. Address A. B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE." FOR SALE CHEAP. Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, May 17..	9 A. M.	Friday, May 17...	1 P. M.
Saturday, May 18	2½ P. M.	Sunday, May 19..	
Sunday, May 19 (Long Branch)......	9 A. M.	(Long Branch).	3 P. M.
Monday, May 20.	10 A. M.	Monday, May 20..	10 A. M.
Tuesday, May 21.	3½ P. M.	Monday, May 20.	3½ P. M.
Wedns'y, May 22.	3½ P. M.	Wedns'y, May 21..	6½ A. M.
Thurs'y, May 23..	3½ P. M.	Thurs'y, May 23..	7 A. M.
Friday, May 24..	3½ P. M.	Friday, May 24..	7 A. M.
Saturday May 25	3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 25	7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 28..	8 A. M.	Monday, May 27..	7 A. M.
Wedns'y, May 29.	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 28.	11½ A. M.
Thurs'y May 30..	9 A. M.	Wednes'y, May 29	12 M
Friday, May 31..	9½ A. M.	Thurs'y, May 30..	12½ P. M.
Saturday, June 1.	2½ P. M.	Friday, May 31....	1½ P. M.

Fare, 35 cents.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by J. H. Johnson's stages and steamer *Highland Light*. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 20—landing at the usual landings.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, Strattonport, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves James-st., 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 10th-st., 9:00; 28th-st., 9:10; 37th st., 9:15 every Sunday, commencing May 19.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL, every afternoon, from the foot of Jay st., at 3½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS. The New-York Cast-Steel Works on 2d av., 46th to 47th-st., are offered for sale or to let on very favorable terms, presenting an opportunity to enter a business that, under the new tariff, will be one of the most profitable in the country. The steel made at these works has proved equal to the best imported. They can now turn out a ton of hammered steel per day and with the addition of rolls and a moderate expenditure can be made to produce five tons daily at a cost that will yield a liberal profit. They are located in the best market for steel in the country. For further particulars apply to S. H. ADEE, on the premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS! Greater than ever was seen in New-York or the world! THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, MISS REI, THE LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, THE ORIGINAL HERR DRIESBACH, WITH OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS'S CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE Of Living Bears of various kinds, which he EXHIBITS AND PERFORMS, As a "Spinster," an "Old Soldier," an "Old Toper," a "Patriot," &c. The GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON the GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION, the CURIOUS and AMUSING WHAT IS IT? DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING ALBINO FAMILY. 850,000 Curiosities. The new superb drama ANDERSON; Or, the PATRIOT HEART OF SUMTER. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 7½. Followed by the farce of the DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NIGHTS. TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, THE SEVEN SISTERS, UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN. NEW UNION TABLEAUX. THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY IN THE BOWER OF FERNS. NOTICE. SATURDAY, May 18, 1861. THE ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES PETERS. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL By the FIRST GERMAN RIFLE REGIMENT. For the benefit of the families of the Regiment, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 17, 1861. GRAND MILITARY CONCERT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services: MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, MADAME ANNA BISHOP, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MUZIO, THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE CHORUS AND BAND OF THE REGIMENT.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, (Masaniello)....The Orchestra.
2. The First German Rifle Regiment March, composed and dedicated to Col. Blenker, by Charles Fradel, performed by the Band of the Regiment, under the direction of the composer.
3. Duo (Linda di Chamounix)....Donizetti
MISS HINKLEY and SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.
4. Potpouri (Martha)....Flotow
THE MILITARY BAND.
5. Aria (Fille du Regiment)....Donizetti
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY.
6. Battle Song....Rietz
BY MEMBERS OF THE ARION AND TEUTONIA.
7. Overture (Fille du Regiment)....The Orchestra
8. Romanze—"Spirito Gentil" (Favorita)....Donizetti
SIG. BRIGNOLI.
9. Turkish Battle March....The Military Band
10. National Song—"The Flag of our Union"..Wallace
MME. ANNA BISHOP.
11. Warriors' Chorus....
BY MEMBERS OF THE ARION AND TEUTONIA.
12. American National Potpouri....D. Wiegand
THE MILITARY BAND.
CONDUCTOR....SIGNOR MUZIO

During the concert exhibition of Colors presented by a committee of ladies. Grand Parade of the Entire Regiment. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. The sale of Tickets commences this morning at the Box office of the Academy: at C BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st. Doors open at seven; to commence at eight.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN. GRAND EXTRA CONCERT In aid of THE PATRIOTIC RELIEF FUND, At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, On SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1861. The following Artists have, in the most generous and cordial manner, coöperated with the Society by volunteering their services: Madame COLSON, MISS HINCKLEY, Miss KELLOGG, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor CENTEMERI, Mr. L. SCHREIBER, cornet-a-piston, Mr GEO. WM. WARREN, Alex. Organ and Piano-Forte. The entire Orchestra of the Society under the direction of Mr Theo. Eisfeld and Signor Muzio, Conductors. Gen. GEO. P MORRIS has kindly contributed a very important feature to the entertainment by preparing EXPRESSLY FOR THIS OCCASION, An appropriate Patriotic Song for which music has been composed by Signor Muzio. To be sung by the Artists and an efficient chorus.

Tickets to the lower part of the house....$1 00
Reserved seats, 25c extra.
Family Circle and Amphitheatre.... 50

To be obtained at the usual places in Brooklyn, and at C. Breusing's and Scharfenburg & Luis' Music Stores, New York. Seats may be secured at the box-office from Thursday morning, at 7½ o'clock, till Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The free-list will be suspended. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully desired to wear an appropriate badge.

NOTICE—WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE. Grand Entrances in BROADWAY AND THIRTEENTH-STREET. Mr. Wallack respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the THEATRICAL PROFESSION that he will not begin to make engagements for the next Fall and Winter season until the 20TH OF JUNE NEXT. Any WRITTEN APPLICATION made between that date and the FOURTH OF JULY will be promptly answered. This notice is given to prevent unnecessary trouble in the meantime, and to rectify some TRIFLING ERRORS which have appeared in print. Mr Wallack's present intention is to open his SPLENDID NEW THEATRE in the MONTH OF AUGUST.

WINTER GARDEN. GLORIOUS BILL. The beautiful and brilliant commedienne, MRS. JOHN WOOD, and the admirable comedian, MR. J. JEFFERSON, in new characters, THIS EVENING (Friday,) May 17, THE INVISIBLE PRINCE. Mrs. John Wood as "Don Leander," "Apollo," and the "Amazon." Mr Jefferson as the "Infant Furibond," with songs and dances. After which, by desire, the comic drama of ROBERT MACAIRE, Mr. Jefferson in his celebrated rôle of "Jacques Strop."

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS AT IRVING HALL EVERY EVENING. GRAND MATINEES ON SATURDAYS For ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

"THE NORTH." CHURCH'S PICTURE OF ICEBERGS. Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND, At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway. J. McCLURE, Publisher.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE. The following order, issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, No. 15 Centre st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days. The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 20 Duane st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

HARRISON'S BREWERY, No. 157 Sullivan st.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY requested not to pay any ale, beer or porter bills to any person whatever without a written order from himself. JOHN HARRISON. NEW-YORK, 14th of May, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEO. H. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not Ser.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $521 from the 23d day of April, 1861; on $50, from the 25th day of April, 1861; on $116, from the 26th day of April, 1861 on $545, from the 27th day of April, 1861; on $600, from the 29th day of April, 1861; on $100, from the 30th day of April, 1861; on $56 25, from the 1st day of May, 1861; on $47, from the 2d day of May, 1861 and on $465 25, from the 4th day of May, 1861; besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, May 14, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Dated New-York, May 16, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Atty's.
To the defendant, Richard Reed.
my17-law6wF*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

of the United States, that contain an explanation of the nature and result of an intervention by me in the intercourse of the Commissioners of the Confederate States with that officer. I considered that I could perform no duty in which the entire American people, whether of the Federal Union or of the Confederate States, were more interested than that of promoting the counsels and the policy that had for their object the preservation of peace. This motive dictated my intervention. Beside the interview referred to in these letters I informed the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, (not being able to see the Secretary,) on the 11th April, of the existence of a telegram of that date from Gen. Beauregard to the Commissioners, in which he informed the Commissioners that he had demanded the evacuation of Sumter, and if refused he would proceed to reduce it. On the same day, I had been told that President Lincoln had said that none of the vessels sent to Charleston were war vessels, and that force was not to be used in the attempt to supply the fort. I had no means of testing the accuracy of this information, but offered that, if the information was accurate, I would send a telegram to the authorities at Charleston, and that it might prevent the disastrous consequences of a collision at that fort between the opposing forces. It was the last effort that I would make to avert the calamity of war. The Assistant-Secretary promised to give the matter attention, but I had no other intercourse with him or any other person on the subject, nor have I had any reply to the letters submitted to you.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

Gen. Davis, President of the Confederate States.

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

It is with sincere pleasure that I inform you that the Governor of North Carolina has accredited Hon. Thomas L. Clingman as Commissioner to represent that Commonwealth near the Government of the Confederate States.

Mr. Clingman presented to me this day his letters of credence, and I received him in a manner corresponding to his station and the high purpose of his mission.

It afforded me much gratification to receive from Mr. Clingman the assurance which he was instructed by his Government to convey to me, of the determination of his State to "link her fortunes with those of the Confederate State, to draw the sword in defence of our common liberties." This proof of North Carolina's sympathy, and the promise of her early union with the Confederate States are the more signal, because conveyed by one of such high station and reputation as Mr. Clingman.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Montgomery, May 10.

After the reading of this message, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, a Commissioner from the State of North Carolina, have the privileges of the floor in secret as well as in public session, and be invited to participate in the discussion and deliberations of Congress.

A resolution in regard to military expenditures by the State of South Carolina:

Resolved, That the expenditures made by the State of South Carolina for the pay and maintenance of the troops employed in the defence of Charleston harbor, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Beauregard, were intended to be provided for and by an act "making appropriations for the support of three thousand men for twelve months" to be called into service at Charleston S. C. under the third and fourth sections of an act of Congress "To raise provisional forces for the Confederate States of America and for other purposes," and that the amount of such expenditures be audited by the proper officer of the Treasury Department; and that the amount which shall be found due be paid to the State of South Carolina for the appropriation made by the act aforesaid.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, May 16.

I learn from very good authority that Col. Jones, who led the glorious Massachusetts Sixth through Baltimore on the 19th ult., will succeed Gen. Butler in the Brigadier-Generalship.

Col. Jones' scouts have three or four times come in sight of the secession outposts. A party of them came very near being cut off by the enemy last night. They made some important discoveries as to the position of the Secessionists.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Col. Ellsworth intends to remove his camp about three-quarters of a mile to the west, between the Asylum and river, nearer the cities of Washington and Alexandria, to-morrow. The new location is a great improvement. They are to be presented a set of magnificent colors by Willard, in consideration of their services at the fire. They desire it understood that the men who are to be sent home for bad conduct are not one of them a member of the Fire Department.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLER.

A messenger was sent to Gen. Butler this morning, and to-night he arrived in a special train, accompanied by one of his aids. He immediately repaired to the White House, and is in close consultation this evening with the President, Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron.

The Massachusetts Fifth are actively preparing food for a March. It is understood to-night by the officers that they go to the Relay House and join the Eighth and Sixth Massachusetts Regiments. They are ordered to cook three days' provisions. If Gen. Butler's plan is carried out, they will go thence via Annapolis to Fort Monroe.

Five hundred excellent beef cattle arrived this morning from the West. This nearly completes that portion of the old contract for ten thousand beef, which was adhered to. The Government has now about three thousand head—sufficient for all present necessities. The remaining seven thousand will be given out with more care, and at less exorbitant prices. That which arrived to-day is the finest through cattle train that has reached Washington. The route is now fully open.

A MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE.

Gen. Butler has been ordered to the command of Fort Monroe, and of the volunteers in that vicinity. The entire Massachusetts contingent is to be ordered to that point. Nine of the fourteen Regiments ordered from New-York will be sent to Fort Monroe, as will some of the Pennsylvania and Connecticut troops.

In less than ten days, Gen. Butler will have more than fifteen thousand men under his command at the fort, and a squadron adequate to the support of the land forces. You will see that this demonstration looks to the "possession" of the public property at Gosport, and you may depend that it will be accomplished; for before the superior number and determined valor of the Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut troops, the chivalry of Virginia must fall back. The first retrograde movement breaks the back of secession, and before national bayonets, in the hands of New-England men, rebellion must give way.

Gentlemen from Alexandria visited the President this morning, and assured him that if protected at the polls, the people of that Precinct would give one thousand majority against secession.

There is no truth in the statement that President Lincoln has given assurances to Northern Governors as to the policy to be pursued. He has told the people that he would enforce the laws and possess the public property. When he has fulfilled this pledge the war will terminate, and not before. But the President has not deemed it necessary to give such assurances to any Governors, or other State authorities; nor have any such assurances been asked of him. The President and his Cabinet will not be behind the people, and Gen. Scott is quite as determined to have a final decision of the question involved, as the most radical Republican of the North. He will never consent to sheathe the sword until the sword has fulfilled its mission.

Three spies from Virginia were in Washington to-day. They were dressed in a uniform exactly like that of the Seventh Regiment, except that they had no figure on their caps.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

There was a fine dress parade and drill of the Seventy-first Regiment at the Navy-yard this afternoon. Col. Vosburgh was commanding in person, and the efficiency displayed by his regiment speaks well for the skill and care with which he has instructed his men. About 150 of his men are on river service, on various boats, and it requires about as many more to fill the extended posts of his camp, which covers all the Navy-yard and some of the surrounding country. The health of the regiment is very good. After the parade, the band entertained the large audience of spectators with some choice music.

Col. S. H. Nix, of Schoharie, N. Y., arrived to-night, and will to-morrow tender his regiment of one thousand cavalry, to be armed with Sharp's carbine, pistols and sabre, to serve during the war. They will probably be accepted.

Two United States soldiers quarreled at the depôt this evening, and one was dangerously wounded. He was carried to the Washington Infirmary, and his assailant was placed under arrest.

Notwithstanding its occupation by so many troops, the Capitol has suffered no defacement, and with the exception of the carpets and a few chairs, all the furniture is as perfect as when the first company of soldiers entered it.

The Seventh New-York Regiment is chafing for active service, and a majority of the Regiment proposes to volunteer for the whole duration of the war.

Since the incendiary attempt to destroy Willard's Hotel, a military guard has protected that building every night.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, of New York, occupies the Capitol, and every room used by the troops has an inscription indicating the quarters of the officers, done with remarkable skill by a German artist,—the material consisting only of charcoal and paper.

Lieut.-Col. Hincks is elected Colonel of the Massachusetts Eighth, *vice* Monroe, resigned; Major Elwell, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Hincks; Ben. Perley Poore, Major, *vice* Elwell. All of them will accept.

THE CASE OF ROSS WINANS.

A number of people are busily engaged at Baltimore trying to create sufficient sympathy for Ross Winans to run him for Congress. They, of course, sympathize with secession. The Union men intend to nominate H. Winter Davis and J. Morrison, the recent Representatives. It is probable they will be elected.

The Michigan First Regiment, numbering more than one thousand men, under command of Col. Wilcox, arrived to-night between 10 and 11 o'clock. As they passed up Pennsylvania-avenue, preceded by a fine brass band, they were vociferously cheered.

Two Harrisburgh companies came in with the Michigan troops.

Rev. J. Hoben, of Maine, is appointed a Chaplain in the army. He is detailed for duty in the Second New-Jersey Regiment.

SPEECH BY GEN. BUTLER.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, who is stopping at the National, received a complimentary serenade, to-night, from his Massachusetts friends now in Washington. The music was by the Marine Band, who never performed in better taste and spirit.

It having become known about town that Butler was at the National, crowds thronged there to see him, and his room was besieged by visitors until late in the night. Although much exhausted, he received them kindly and heartily. Some two thousand people collected in and about the hotel.

In response to the serenade and the cheers of the crowd, Gen. Butler spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: Your cheers for the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts are rightly bestowed. Foremost in the rank of those who fought for the liberty of the country in the Revolution, were the men of Massachusetts. It is an historical fact to which I take pride in now referring, that in the Revolution, Massachusetts sent more men south of Mason and Dixon's Line to fight for the cause of the country, than all the Southern Colonies put together; and in this second war, if war must come, to proclaim the Declaration of Independence anew, and as a necessary consequence establish the Union and the Constitution, Massachusetts will give, if necessary, every man in her borders—aye, and woman! [Cheers.] I trust I may be excused for speaking thus of Massachusetts; but I am confident there are many within the sound of my voice whose hearts beat with proud memories of the old Commonwealth. There is this difference, I will say, between our Southern brothers and ourselves, that while we love our State with the true love of a son, we love the Union and the country with an equal devotion. [Loud and prolonged applause.] We place no "State's rights" before, above or beyond the Union. [Cheers.] to us our country is first, because it is our country, [three cheers] and our State is next and second, because she is a part of our country and our State. [Renewed applause.] Our oath of allegiance to our country, and our oath of allegiance to our State, are interwreathed harmoniously, and never come in conflict nor clash. He who does his duty to the Union does his duty to the State; and he does his duty to the State, does his duty to the Union—"one and inseparable, now and forever." [Renewed applause.] As I look upon this demonstration of yours, I believe it to be prompted by a love of the common cause, and our common country—a country so great and good; a Government so kind, so beneficent, that the hand from which we have only felt kindness is now for the first time raised in chastisement. [Applause.] Many things in a man's life may be worse than death. So, to a Government there may be many things, such as dishonor and disintegration, worse than the shedding of blood. [Cheers.] Our fathers purchased our liberty and country for us at an immense cost of treasure and blood, and by the bright heavens above us, we will not part with them without first paying the original debt and the interest to this date! [Loud cheers.] We have in our veins the same blood as they shed; we have the same power of endurance, the same love of liberty and law. We will hold as a brother him who stands by the Union; we will hold as an enemy him who would strike from its constellation a single star. [Applause.] But I hear some one say, "Shall we carry on this fratricidal war? Shall we shed our brother's blood, and meet in arms our brothers of the South?" I would say, "As our fathers did not hesitate to strike the mother country in the defence of our rights, so we should not hesitate to meet the brother as they did the mother." [Sensation.] If this unholy, this fratricidal war is forced upon us, I say, "Woe, woe to them who have made the necessity. Our hands are clean, our hearts are pure; but the Union must be preserved!"

Gen. Butler was interrupted here by an intense cheering. When silence was restored, he continued:

At all hazard of money, and, if need be, of every life this side the Arctic Regions. [Cheers.] If the 25,000 Northern soldiers who are here are cut off in six weeks 50,000 will take your place; and if they die by fever, pestilence or the sword, a quarter of a million will take their place, till our army of the reserve will be women with their broomsticks, to drive every enemy in the Gulf. (Cheers and laughter.) I have neither fear nor doubt of the issue. I feel only horror and dismay, for those who have made the war. God help them! we are here for our rights, for our country, for our flag. Our faces are set South and there shall be no footstep backwards. (Immense applause). He is mistaken who supposes we can be intimidated by threats or cajoled by compromise. The day of compromises is past.

The Government must be sustained, [cheers,] and when it is sustained, we shall give everybody in the Union their rights under the Constitution, as we always have, and everybody outside of the Union, the steel of the Union, till they shall come under the Union. [Cheers, and cries of "Good, go on."] It is impossible for me to go on speech making; but if you will go home to your beds, and the Government will let me, I will go South fighting for the Union, and you will follow me.

Gen. Butler closed amid loud cheers; the band played some national airs, and "Home, Sweet Home," and after more cheers the crowd dispersed. Gen. Butler, on retiring to his room, was warmly congratulated by numerous friends.

IS HE A SPY?

Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, has been several days in town. He does not profess to be a Secessionist nor a Union man, but is a candidate for either Congress to which his constituents may elect him. He is evidently in sympathy with the Secessionists, and I think a spy, as a person was heard to report to him in Sweeney's Bank, that he had succeeded in sending a box of Minié rifles to Virginia.

Hughes, of the British Legion, reached Washington this morning. The legion will be accepted by the Government, attached to Gen. Sickles' Brigade, and probably sent to immediate service at Fort Monroe. LEO.

ATTACK ON WASHINGTON DECIDED UPON.

Baltimore; Thursday, May 16.

I learn from a gentleman who left Washington this afternoon, that the Government have received to-day direct and positive intelligence from their agents in the South to the effect that the plans of the South for an attack on Washington were now nearly matured, and that the attack should be made with an overwhelming force.

In consequence of this intelligence, a large additional force will be called to Washington at once.

It is said also that Gen. Scott has ordered the immediate occupation of Arlington Heights by a powerful park of artillery.

COLONEL ANDERSON IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 16.

Col. Anderson arrived this afternoon. He was met at the depôt by the Mayor, and the hospitalities of the City tendered. Col. Anderson replied in a few words. He was then escorted through the principal streets by the citizens and military. There was an immense throng of the populace generally along the line of march, and Col. Anderson was greeted with a most hearty expression of welcome. He is the guest of his brother, Larz Anderson.

At Camp Denison the soldiers were drawn up in line, and presented arms as the train passed.

INTERESTING FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 16.

Camp Springs in the western, Hyde Park in the northern, and the heights near the reservoir in the northeastern part of the city, were occupied by United States troops to-day, as a precautionary and protective measure. The march of the troops through the city was quiet.

Capt. McDonald, an effort for whose release was made by *habeas corpus*, is in Col. McArthur's camp at Caseyville, Ill. He was taken across the river in a skiff Monday night, and marched under guard to Camp Bissell. An attempt to rescue the prisoner was made between the arsenal gate and the river, by a considerable number of persons, but the prompt arrival of reinforcements and a few remarks from Capt. McDonald himself prevented trouble.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, May 16.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The Senate passed all the bills which came from the House, and approved of the State Administration. Speaker Hall made no speech at the adjournment. Manifestations of regard on the part of the members of the Senate as he descended from the Chair were remarkably spontaneous.

THE CONFEDERATE POSTAL SERVICE.

Montgomery, Thursday, May 16.

Postmaster-General Reagan's proclamation is issued, announcing that he will commence the control of the postal service in the Confederate States on the 1st of June.

A REPORT DENIED.

New Orleans, Thursday, May 16.

The report that Commissioners have been sent from Havana to Montgomery, is denied at Montgomery.

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS.

Toronto, Thursday, May 16.

The steamers *New-York* and *Northerner*, of the American Express Line, have been purchased by the American Government.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAINE REGIMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE AND THE SECOND REGIMENT—PRESENTATION OF COLORS—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

The Second Regiment of Volunteer Maine Militia was expected to arrive in the City yesterday morning via Fall River, but owing to some unforeseen delay did not arrive until 3 P. M., to the great disappointment of thousands who had waited in the streets, with a view of participating in the welcome.

A delegation of several hundred natives of the State of Maine—residents of New-York—waited the arrival of their brethren, and as soon as the steamer *State of Maine*, on which they came, hove in sight, she was greeted with rousing cheers.

The Second Regiment Maine Volunteers has been organized in the short time of three weeks, and only received their muskets ten days before starting. The nucleus of the Regiment was formerly the First Regiment of the First Division of Maine Militia, but immediately upon the President's Proclamation the ranks were filled with the hardy citizens of the eastern portion of the State. Six companies are from Bangor, and are commanded by Captains H. Bartlett, Levi Emerson, D. Chaplin, H. Meinecke, D. F. Sargent, and J. Carroll. Besides these, there is one company from Milo, Capt. Sampson; one from Oldtown, Capt. Foss; one from Brewer, Capt. Jones; and one from Castine, Capt. Devereaux.

The men are all hardy and weatherworn, some of them are river drivers and lumbermen, and all are stalwart, healthy soldiers, who can bear fatigue and feel thankful for one meal a day and plenty of fighting, or more fighting and less meat. The following are the officers:

Colonel, C. D. Jamison; Lieutenant Colonel, C. W. Roberts; Major, Geo. Varney; Adjutant, J. E. Reynolds; Quartermaster, Chas. B. Lord; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Mains.

The Regiment is accompanied by the Bangor Band, and musters, all told, about 800 men. They are provided with camp equipage and an excellent commissariat, and altogether wonderfully well organized considering the brief time occupied.

As soon as the boat was made fast, the Regiment was quickly mustered on the pier, and with as little delay as possible took up their line of march for the City Hall, escorted by the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. Tompkins, and a howitzer corps, under command of Capt. Mott. The delegations of the citizens of Maine took the right of the line. The route up Broadway was a continued ovation, and the warmest of welcomes was extended to the noble sons of the Pine Tree State.

Arrived in front of the City Hall, the regiment and escort entered the low square which had been admirably kept clear under the direction of Superintendent Kennedy. The Maine Regiment took the front, and honored Maj. Gen. Sandford with a review. As the two regiments stood side by side, the faded (although new) uniforms of the City corps, contrasted most unfavorably with the serviceable and even colored gray of the Maine troops.

The Regiment being drawn up in line, they were addressed by Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., on behalf of the Maine citizens present as follows:

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF DEXTER A. HAWKINS, ESQ.

Citizen Soldiers of the State of Maine: We welcome you to the State of our adoption. When the President called upon your State to furnish a single regiment to sustain the laws of our country, and the telegraph announced to us that with a unanimity unparalleled in the history of the State, you had voted $1,000,000 and ten regiments, besides a coast guard of steamers, and $300,000 to equip them, our hearts swelled with pride for the land of our birth. The Star in the East yields to none of her sisters in patriotism and devotion to free institutions. If her soil does not bring forth grain like the West, or cotton like the South, yet her mountains and hills swarm with a noble race of men, free and brave as the eagle that circles round their homes—men who have felled forests, built cities, towns, villages, and dotted their State with the white cottages of free laborers, and who have covered the sea with ships and carried the stars and Stripes and the commerce of our country to the furthermost ends of the earth. And now will that noble State see her sailors dragged from the decks of their ships and sold into slavery? her captains scourged in the Southern ports, and her hardy lumbermen, while in the forests of Virginia thrust into prisons, because they would not turn against the old flag, and the most beneficent Government that ever blessed the human race—a Government consecrated by the blood of our fathers and our grandfathers? No, never, so long as there is a man left on her hills able to carry a musket or wield a sword. That flag has made the pirates and manstealers of Tripoli and Algiers tremble. It has stayed the tyrant of Austria, rescued a freeman from his clutches. It has made the lion of England our humblest friend. It has floated in triumph over the Capital of Mexico. It has opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world, it has become the dread of despots and the hope of man the world over. When the oppressed behold it floating near their shore the deep blue sky of the Union is to them radiant with the stars of hope, and the waving lines of red, white and blue, are like the rainbow of promise to the children of God, and mean that the deluge of despotism shall never again overwhelm the earth. The noble bird that perches over that standard, like the genius of our country, nurtures and protects his young with sleepless vigilance, and when foul creatures come near or creep into his nest, he destroys them. Traitors have been in the highest and most sacred places of our country, and have defiled and disgraced them. Condemned by the voice of an outraged and indignant people, they now, like Catiline and his conspirators, will ruin a country they cannot rule. Like Catiline, they have been guilty of theft, robbery, murder, piracy and treason, and like him they should be swept from the face of the earth—a warning to the enemies of mankind for all future time. We make no war upon any section or State. You are simply going forth against criminals to wipe from the fair escutcheon of our country the greatest crime that history records,—the attempted ruin of a great, good and free Government. These criminals would plant the iron heel of a military despotism upon the whole land, but a traitor's doom awaits them. From the hills of Maine to the valleys of California a continent of freemen are in arms, burning for the order to charge upon the enemies of their country. The West salutes East and shouts under the Stars and Stripes and to the music of the Union. This country is not large enough to hold two nations. We have been, and by the blessing of God we will ever be, one nation, prosperous at home and respected abroad. For eighty years the oppressed of all nations have looked to our country as a terrestrial heaven. Such it shall be—the land of the free and the home of the brave. The whole civilized world says, "God speed to us," and all your brethren residing here say, "God speed to you." Your success is as dear to us as it is to your brothers who still dwell among the Granite hills the of Dirigo State. We intrust this banner to you, because in your hands we know it will lead in the battle for the right. Not a star will be effaced, and you, like the Spartans of old, will either bring it triumphantly back or you yourselves will be borne back enshrouded in its folds.

COL. JAMIESON'S REPLY.

Citizens and Men: I receive at your hands on behalf of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, this glorious testimonial of your confidence. We are assuming a great responsibility, for this flag symbolizes the hopes of millions of our countrymen. But, we will take the responsibility. [Great applause.] We will endeavor to be worthy of the honors which you confer upon us, and may He who guides the destinies of nations, the God of battles, grant that although we may die under the folds of this glorious emblem—we shall never surrender or dishonor it. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The flag thus presented was made of the best silk, 6 feet by 9, with gold fringe and gold tassels, of red, white and blue. The staff was a pine stick sent from the banks of the Aroostook especially for the purpose.

The column was again formed at 5 P. M., the reception ceremonies having occupied two hours, and the Maine Regiment was escorted to the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, foot of Warren-street, where they embarked for Washington, and took their dinner and supper all at once. The scenes of parting were replete with interesting incidents. It is sufficient to say that the entire reception, welcome, presentation and adieu, were an enthusiastic success.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

This regiment consists of ten companies and an engineer corps. Four companies have been already inspected; the remainder will be mustered in immediately. The men belong to this regiment are mostly volunteers in the regular militia, consequently the most of them are well drilled. Col. Wm. B. Olmstead is in command, and his men are now quartered at Jones' Wood and Elm Park. In a few days they will leave for Fort Tompkins; the engineer corps is already there laying out the grounds to enable the regiment to commence artillery practice immediately on their arrival.

IRISH ZOUAVES.

Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher has raised a company of one hundred men, in order to attach them to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, now at Washington. The uniforms and equipments will be ready on Saturday, and the company will leave for the seat of war on Sunday. If by any chance no vessel belonging to the United States leave on that day, Capt. Meagher is determined that his men shall not be disappointed, as he will take them on at his own private expense.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

The Regiment commanded by Col. Wm. Wilson—the New-York Zouaves—is still at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, hoping and expecting to move every day. The stories that have been told of their insubordination and rowdyism are all false. They are fully equal to the average of recruits. They drill well, and at their leisure behave well. Col. Wilson naturally asks what more can be expected of them.

THE COOPER UNION STUDENTS.

A number of the students from the classes of the Cooper Union met last night at the Cooper Institute, and appointed a Committee for the purpose of organizing themselves into military companies to take part in aiding the United States Government. Prof. A. Dana Wells presided, and names will be enrolled by application at the office of the Cooper Union.

NINTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting held by the Board of Officers of this Regiment at their armory, on Wednesday, a resolution, granting honorable leave to all officers and men who might desire to join Col. Baker's Regiment, was passed.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Six hundred men, belonging to Gen. Sickles' brigade, marched from their quarters, No. 444 Broadway, yesterday, and have gone into encampment at the Red House, Harlem. Major McDermott is in command of these men.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. Baker has made arrangements for his command to go into encampment on Staten Island to-day. An election for staff officers took place last evening.

CAMP SUMTER.

Col. Lafayette Rikes, commander of the Anderson Zouaves, is receiving recruits in the large tent pitched in Union Square. Nearly seven hundred men have already enrolled. Three more companies are expected daily from Albany.

AN ORDER FROM ALBANY.

The following order has been received by Gen. Yates:

[Special Order No. 137.]

Companies of Volunteers regularly accepted, but not now attached to organized Regiments will be forthwith assigned to Regiments by the Commanders of Depôts, and elections for field officers be held. Immediate reports by special messenger if necessary, will be made to this office. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

"HAVELOCKS" FOR THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Mr. G. W. Bassford, of No. 473 Broadway, is authorized to receive all the "Havelocks" intended for the Eighth Regiment, and forward them to Washington. Mr. Bassford would have sent to the ladies who are making them, but he is unacquainted with their addresses. The vessel leaves at 12 M. Saturday, so all parcels must be delivered to Mr. Bassford before that hour.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD.

This Regiment is a distinct organization from Colonel Olmstead's. The rolls are already nearly full, and assurances from a high source are already given that there shall be no delay whatever to the United States Constitution Guard proceeding to the seat of war, on the Regiment being completed. P. C. Ackerman, Esq., is the Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE GERMAN RIFLES AND STEUBEN GUARDS.

Colors will be presented to the above Regiments, by ladies resident in New-York, descendants of Germans who settled in this country before the American Revolution. The presentation to the German Rifles will take place to-day, in front of the City Hall, at 4 P. M. to-day. The presentation to the Steuben Guard will come off at the same place, at 3 P. M., to-morrow.

A GOOD WOMAN.

New York, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received, as one of the officers of Wilson's Sixth Regiment of Union Volunteers, a package of 60 shirts from a poor but patriotic woman. Her name is Mrs. Walker. She lives at No. 291 West Forty-fourth street. This poor woman labors by the hour for a living, and has nothing to depend upon for her support but her industry. Will you be kind enough to give her the credit of sending these shirts to the Volunteers who are now quartered under Col. Wilson's command on Staten Island, and say that they revere the love of country which induced her to sacrifice her own comfort for that of the defenders of the flag under which she was born and means to die. If there are any citizens of New-York who know how to appreciate a good and self-sacrificing act, will they not take good care that this woman will never want for food, clothing or shelter?

T. W. MEIGHAN, of Wilson's Zouaves.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Fourteenth Regiment marched through the streets yesterday, and their improved appearance was the theme of all who saw them. At the corner of Orange and Willow streets, a splendid silk regimental flag,—manufactured at an expense of $100, by the friends of the corps,—was presented by Rev. Mr. Robinson, and was received on the part of the Regiment by the Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Inskip, who in receiving the colors said,—alluding to the burying of the national flag in Kentucky,—that before that flag should be buried, they would have to bury the Fourteenth Regiment without a Chaplain.

Nothing definite has been decided yet as to the future of this regiment.

The Brooklyn Phalanx have changed their headquarters from Musical Hall to No. 106 Orange-street. A large number of recruits are enlisted daily, but all are rejected who are not physically able to perform all the duties that may be required of them.

On Saturday morning, Col. Graham of the Seventieth Regiment will proceed to East New-York to test a new breech-loading gun, and also one of the Hotchkiss guns will be tried at the same time.

The transport *William Walden* was sent from the Navy Yard, to Quarantine yesterday, by order of the Mayor, as it was alleged that there had been a case of small-pox on board. The Captain denies the statement.

SERENADE TO MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Last evening the officers of the Empire City Regiment serenaded Mrs. President Lincoln, who is at the Metropolitan Hotel. The field and staff officers of the Excelsior Brigade, were present as the guests of the officers of the E. C. R. At about a quarter to eleven o'clock, the officers and guests fell into line at the head-quarters No. 594 Broadway and marched down to the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieut.-Col. Mulligan, who was in command, called "halt" under Mrs. Lincoln's windows, which are the fifth and sixth from Prince-street on the second story. The regiment band then played "The Star Spangled Banner," "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," "Hail to the Chief," and the "Wicker Polka."

At this juncture, Mrs. Lincoln made her appearance at the window, and acknowledged the compliment by bowing and waving her handkerchief. She was greeted with three cheers and every demonstration of enthusiasm. Mrs. Lincoln then presented to Lieut.-Col. Mulligan two handsome bouquets; this gentleman gracefully acknowledged the gift, and handed one to Senator Spinola and one to Col. Shephan, who at that moment made their appearance upon the scene, having just arrived from Albany. The band then played "The Red, White and Blue." A man in the crowd then proposed three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, which were given with a hearty good will. "The Last Rose of Summer," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle" and "Auld Lang Syne" were then played. This finished the serenade.

MOVEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Wheeling, Tuesday, May 14.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock.

Proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Wesley Smith.

Mr. Wheat, of Ohio County, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in our deliberate judgment, the ordinance passed by the Convention of Virginia on the 17th of April, 1861, commonly known as the Ordinance of Secession, by which said Convention undertook, in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by this State, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional null and void.

Resolved, That the schedule attached to said ordinance suspending and prohibiting the election for members of Congress from this State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the fourth Thursday of this month, is a manifest usurpation of power, to which we, as Virginia freemen, ought not, cannot, and will not submit.

Resolved, That the convention of the 24th of April, 1861, entered into between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said convention or agreement by which the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of this Commonwealth, were placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if this Commonwealth were now a member of said Confederacy, and all the actings and doings of the Executive officers of our State, under and in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance, are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of our State, and are utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the good people thereof.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens of this State, at the approaching election, to vindicate their rights as Virginia freemen, by voting against said ordinance of secession, and all other measures of like character, so far as they may be made known to them.

Resolved, That it be also urged upon them to vote for members of the Congress of the United States in their several districts, in the exercise of the rights secured to us by the Constitution of the United States and of Virginia.

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as may entertain the opinions expressed in the foregoing resolutions, as members of the House of Delegates of our State.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the citizens of Virginia to maintain the Constitution and the laws thereof, and all officers thereunder, acting in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

Resolved, That in the language of George Washington, in his letter of 17th September, 1787, to the President of Congress, "in all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence;" therefore, we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

Mr. Wheat moved reference of his resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations. Carried.

Mr. Lozier of Monongalia, said that his constituents would not be satisfied without this Convention doing something which would check the movement of the Richmond Convention, and save them from the thraldom which threatened. But their deliberations were of a very solemn character, and he hoped that no marks of approbation or disapprobation should be manifested to derogate from the solemnity of the occasion.

Mr. Willey, of Monongalia, rose to a question of privilege. He said he had evidently been misunderstood in his remarks of the previous day. His friends had stated to him that he had been understood as saying that this body should adjourn until after the 23d of this month without doing anything. He had intended to state that while he differed from Mr. Carlile, yet he was in favor of the Convention declaring its unequivocal condemnation of the action of the Richmond Convention, and laying down a platform of principles upon which they could organize a condition of public sentiment, looking to peaceful remedies provided by the laws and the Constitution to a separate organization of a Northwestern State; and, further, he was opposed to taking measures involving war until all peaceful means of solution had been exhausted. He stated he had previously made engagements by which he should be called away to-morrow, and he asked therefore to be excused from sitting in the Committee on Federal Relations, to which he had been assigned by the Chair.

Various delegates objected to Mr. Willey being excused so long as he remained in the Convention.

Mr. Carlile arose and said that with the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of this body, if they could be ascertained, he had prepared a resolve which he desired to submit, with a few remarks. He believed that there was but one opinion in this body on one point, and that was that under no circumstances would they consent to the transfer of Northwest Virginia to the so-called Southern Confederacy, and the only point of difference was as to the means of resistance to be employed. The only way that they could get at the opinions of the Convention was by a declaratory vote. He offered therefore, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on State and Federal Relations be instructed to report an ordinance declaring that the connection of the counties in this state, comprising the Tenth and Eleventh Congressional Districts, to which shall be added the County of Wayne with the other portions of the State "is hereby dissolved; and that the people of the said counties are in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belongs and appertains to a free and independent State in the United States and subject to the Constitution thereof, and that the said Committee report a Constitution and form of government for said State, to be called the State of New Virginia, and also that they report a declaration of the causes which have impelled the people of said counties thus to dissolve their connection with the rest of the State with an ordinance declaring that said Constitution and form of government "shall take effect and be an act of this body when the consent of the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of Virginia is had as is provided for by section 3 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States."

Some objection was made to Mr. Carlile proceeding with his remarks, but the Chair decided it was in order for him to explain the object of his resolution.

Mr. Carlile said it was due to himself to a correct understanding in the country of the position he occupied that he be allowed to make this explanation. The remarks of the gentleman from Wood, (Mr. Jackson,) had so enveloped this subject with that which did not legitimately belong to it that it was calculated to embarrass the Convention whenever it came to take action. It was represented that a proposition looking to a separate organization was revolutionary. He denied it. It was the only, the peaceful, legal and constitutional remedy left to the people of Northwestern Virginia, if they would avoid and did not affirm the action of the Virginia Convention. Could there be anything revolutionary in availing themselves of the constitutional means provided in the organic law of the land for the purpose of protecting their interests as they conceived them to be. The Constitution of the United States was the supreme law of Virginia, and made null and void every Constitutional provision and every legislative enactment of any State in conflict with it. The Constitution of the United States provided expressly, and in terms plain and unmistakable, for the separation of a State out of which a new State was proposed to be formed. If that be true where was there anything revolutionary in their coming together—or the people of any portion of the State coming together, to discuss the question and exercise the privilege thus secured to them by this instrument? There was no treason in this, as had been attempted to be shown, and no perjury, as had been assumed by the gentleman, (Mr. Johnson.) They might swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Virginia, and was it in violation of that oath to exercise a plain constitutional right, secured in the very instrument they had sworn to support? He begged the Convention to weigh well all arguments that might be addressed to their fears. He who took council from his fears was ill fitted for the emergency in which we were placed. [Applause.] The call for this Convention, which he had himself drawn up, stated that its object was "to consult and determine upon such action as the people of Northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency." The call contemplated action—saving action—that should keep us in the Union, and preserve to us the blessings of the Federal Government. But it was said we should not take action now—that we were not in a state of preparation to maintain ourselves. That came immediately upon the heels of the argument that this was a revolutionary proceeding. If it be a peaceful proceeding and legal and constitutional, who dared say that this legal remedy could only be exercised in Virginia by force? It was not true. But when would we be in a state of preparation if not now? What means of defence were we likely to get within the next twelve months that we had not to-day? After the 23d day of May it would not be constitutional and legal to move for a separation, for then we would be transferred to the Southern Confederacy, and the Constitution of the United States would no longer be the organic law of our State; and though every man and woman and child in Virginia desired a separation of the State, the separation could not be made without the consent of the Montgomery Government and that consent could only be obtained through treaty and negotiation, and this was impracticable until hostilities closed, and the independence of the Montgomery Government be acknowledged.

Mr. Wheat arose to a point of order, contending that Mr. Carlile had no right to discuss the merits of the resolution before it had been reported upon by the Committee for action.

The Chair sustained the point of order after some discussion, during which Mr. Carlile modified his resolution so as to make it a resolution of inquiry instead of instruction.

The Committee on Federal Relations not being ready to report, on motion the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening. E. F. U.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Circuit Court.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleator, from St. Thomas—P. J. Tenor, P. Fenner, Miss Woodcock, Mr. Beaner, Mr. Hartman, Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. Turner, Miss Tucker and servant, Mrs. Furness and nurse, Mr. Knap, Mrs. Sibley and child, Miss Sibley, Mrs. Lichtenthald and 3 children, Mr. Keirgard, W. B. A. Franklin, W. Williams, W. Wyeth, Capt. Cook, Mrs. Eliza Humphries.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon sets...12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 43 | Gov. Island... 1 23 | Hell Gate... 3 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Vestalinden, Olsen, Dublin, Funch & Meincke; Moorsfort, Coulthorst, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Empire, Cooms, London, Zerega & Co.; Universe, Morrison, Liverpool.

Barks Huntington, White, Baltimore, Dowley, Corner & Co.; Jno. Rowe, Kilton, Gloucester, Eng., H. D. Brookman & Co.; G. W. Horton, Harper, Rockland.

Brigs Chastelain, Handy, Gelisboro, ——; Sea Bird, Fitzpatrick, St. John, P. I., Nevins & Son; Julia, Smith, Cork, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Executive, Grant, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; Lady Washington, (Br.) Morrison, Ragged Island, J. Hunter & Co.; Machias, Shephy, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners H. Gibbs, Snow, Boston, A. Howes; Vendovi, Bray, Salem, G. L. Hatch; Elizabeth Jane, (Br.,) Mathews, Laguayra, Brett, Son & Co.; Melrose, (Br.,) Reynolds, St. John, N. B., D. R. DeWolf; Sunny South, Weeks, Fort Monroe, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. S. Bell, Mills, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Home Ward, Georgetown; Orion, (Br.,) Saunders, Harbor Grace, J. S. Dealey; Margaret Ann (Br.) Whelply, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; Tariff ——, Stamford.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lord, St. Thomas, Jam., May 6, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth. May 15, spoke schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, of New Haven, bound S.

Steamship City of New-York, Hamilton, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Williams.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with the camp women and children, an attack being expected.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Ship Brilliant, Bagar, Antwerp and Flushing 32 ds., with mdse. and 79 passengers to J. Atkins & Co.

Ship Wm. B. Travis, Lincoln, Liverpool 31 ds., with coal to J. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Tivoli, (Br., of Liverpool,) McPherson, Liverpool 46 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Queen of the Netherlands, (Br., of Sunderland,) Clapron, Sunderland 58 ds., with coal to J. W. Benedict & Co. 4th inst., lat. 37 40, lon. 62, fell in with brig War Eagle, of Philadelphia, abandoned; took from her two bags of coffee.

Bark Queen of England, (Br., of London,) Mowatt, Newcastle 42 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Been 20 ds. W. of the Banks with light variable winds.

Bark Conservatore, (Aus.,) Bagonich, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Brig Eben Bradbury, Miller, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with barks Windnis, for Philadelphia; P. Alexander, for do.; Charles Edwin, for Falmouth, Eng.; brig Romance, for Baltimore.

Brig Iris, (of Boston,) Lancaster, Manzanilla 16 ds., with cedar, mahogany, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Aurate, (of Providence,) Davis, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Nova Activo, (Port.,) Magathaes, Setubal, Port., 50 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Amazon (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to G. Wheelwright.

Schr. C. Fontenaal (of Eastport,) Wooster, Arroyo, P. R., April 30, with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Vulcan, Marshall, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. S. Davidson, Ketchum, Port Ewen, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lavinah Jane Ketchum, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Protection, Plummer, Elizabethport, for Newbury, &c.

Schr. J. Rusling, Dickinson, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. H. Wolcott, Wolcott, Elizabethport, for Oceanport.

Schr. Sardinian, Kimball, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. S. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Warsteed, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Tinker, Ireland, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Roan, Allen, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nugget, Sanborn, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Port Chester, in ballast.

Schr. Jane and Eliza, Richards, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle Creole, Cousins, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Wilmington, Hicks, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Alvarado, Fletcher, New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Gazelle, Bolt, Boston, mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Vendovi, Bray, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Lucar, Adams, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John C. Calhoun, West, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. E. Darling, Hall, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Marcellus, Crockett, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Translation, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Lady Jackson, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Sloop Speaker, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Isaac S. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—During the day from N. W.

BELOW—One brig, off the Highlands.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Bernard, arrived last evening from Glasgow, is consigned to Benner & Drake.

The steamer City of New-York, reported ashore on Byrn's Hook, Hell-Gate, was got off this afternoon at high water, and came to the City. She is slightly damaged.

Mobile May 11—The Br. bark Arnstet, from Carthagena, bound to this port is ashore on the east of Sand Island. She lies in about 9 feet of water, with 3 feet in her hold.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Angostura—Am. brig, of New York, strg. E., May 3, lat. 40 36 lon. 69 01.

American Congress—ship, strg. E., was passed, May 12 lat. 40 16 lon. 68 80.

Darling—ship, strg. E., was passed, May 14 lat. 40 18, lon. 72 30.

Westmoreland—ship, strg. E., was signalized, May 8, lat. 41, lon. 65.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Jam., May 8, schr. Walker, for New-York, to sail 11th. The brig Isabella Jewett, Read, sld. 4th for Trinidad, Cuba, in ballast; schr. George and Arthur, Stubbs, for Savanna la Mar to load for New-York, to sail next day. The Br. ship Raven's Crag, Berry, sld. from St. Ann's Bay 21 for London; Br. bark Lindsay, Drew, sld. from Rio Bueno for London April 23. Dutch brig Josephine, Schumacher, was burnt on the 20th April in Falmouth Harbor, and the carpenter was badly burned in trying to scuttle the brig by the explosion of a cask of liquor. Her remains were sold for $75. Bark Ceres, Conk, left Savanna la Mar April 2, and on the 4th was run on the Bogue Rocks to the westward of Montego Bay: was got off by the assistance of wreckers at a cost of $100, and arrived at St. Ann's Bay April 12 leaking very bad; discharged cargo and held a survey on her, and the authorities pronounced her unseaworthy, without a great deal of repairs, and there is no place there to get it done.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 30, brigs Elliott, for New-York next day; H. Hallock, for do. in 5 ds.; schr. Snow Squall for New-Haven in 8 ds.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 30, brigs Alliance, Everson, for New-York 12th; Storm Nymph, McLeod, for do. 16th; Daniel Huntley, Atkinson, for Boston 8th.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor, library and dining-room suites in brocatel and rep, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oval mirrors, gas chandeliers, hair mattresses, rosewood and oak buffet, mahogany sofas, chairs, &c. Also, the balance of marble vases, bronzes, clocks, &c., remaining uncalled for from last sale. Also, about 30 M. Havana, domestic and German segars, to pay advance.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE IN CONTINUATION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will continue the sale of W. J. Barnes' stock of housefurnishing goods, hardware, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday) May 17, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.; the balance of the catalogue embraces all the fine plated ware, in great variety; also, the London ground-back tea trays and waiters, &c., comprising a large and extensive assortment of beautiful patterns. Terms cash, bankable funds. By order of L. W. WELLS, Mortgagee.

HOUSE AT HARLEM TO LET—A TWO-story frame house and five lots, with stable, fruit trees, grapes, currants, gooseberries, &c., in complete order; a most desirable residence, combining the advantages of the City and country; immediate possession given; rent, $500; situated on 125th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to H. SCHUBERT, on the opposite corner, or at No. 122 Water-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable single young man as coachman and groom; he perfectly understand the care and management of horses; any gentleman in want of a man will find him respectful and obliging; no objection to City or country; has good reference. Call or address T. F., No. 3 Washington-alley, second stable from 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as first-class cook, who understands her business, can do all kinds of cooking; pastry, soups, and all kinds of desserts; also, cake and good bread baker; City reference. Apply at No. 50 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., basement door, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young Frenchman (single man;) is fully competent and has the best of City references for sobriety, honesty and faithfulness. No objection to travel with a gentleman or family to Europe. Inquire for FRENCHMAN, No. 40 3d-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 459 3d-av., back room, up stairs, second floor.

HORSE FOR $80, ACTUALLY WORTH $140, weighs 1,100; suitable for cart, grocery, express or any business whatever; free driver; can trot in four minutes, and will stand without tying. Apply at No. 164 Washington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as a good cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 75 3d-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PUBLIC HOUSE, on Broadway, now doing a good business; can be bought for one-third its cost four months since, as the present owner is obliged to leave the City within ten days. Address HENRY JENNISS, No. 633 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A WHOLEsale and retail liquor store, with a good lease. Also, a private bar attached. Apply on the premises No. 230 10th-av., corner of 23d-st.